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THE
AMERICAN
WORD BOOK

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY



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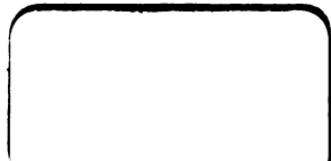
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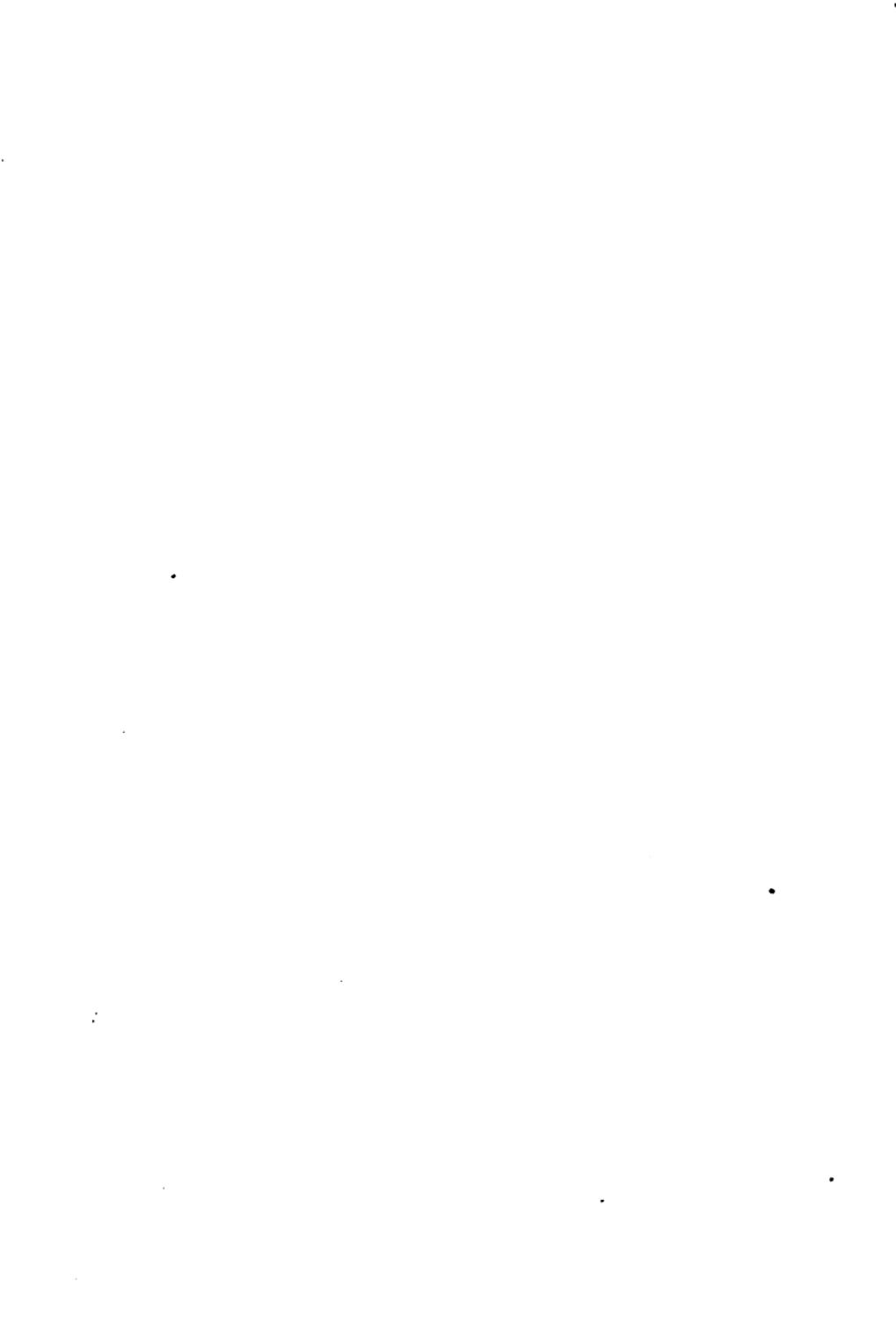
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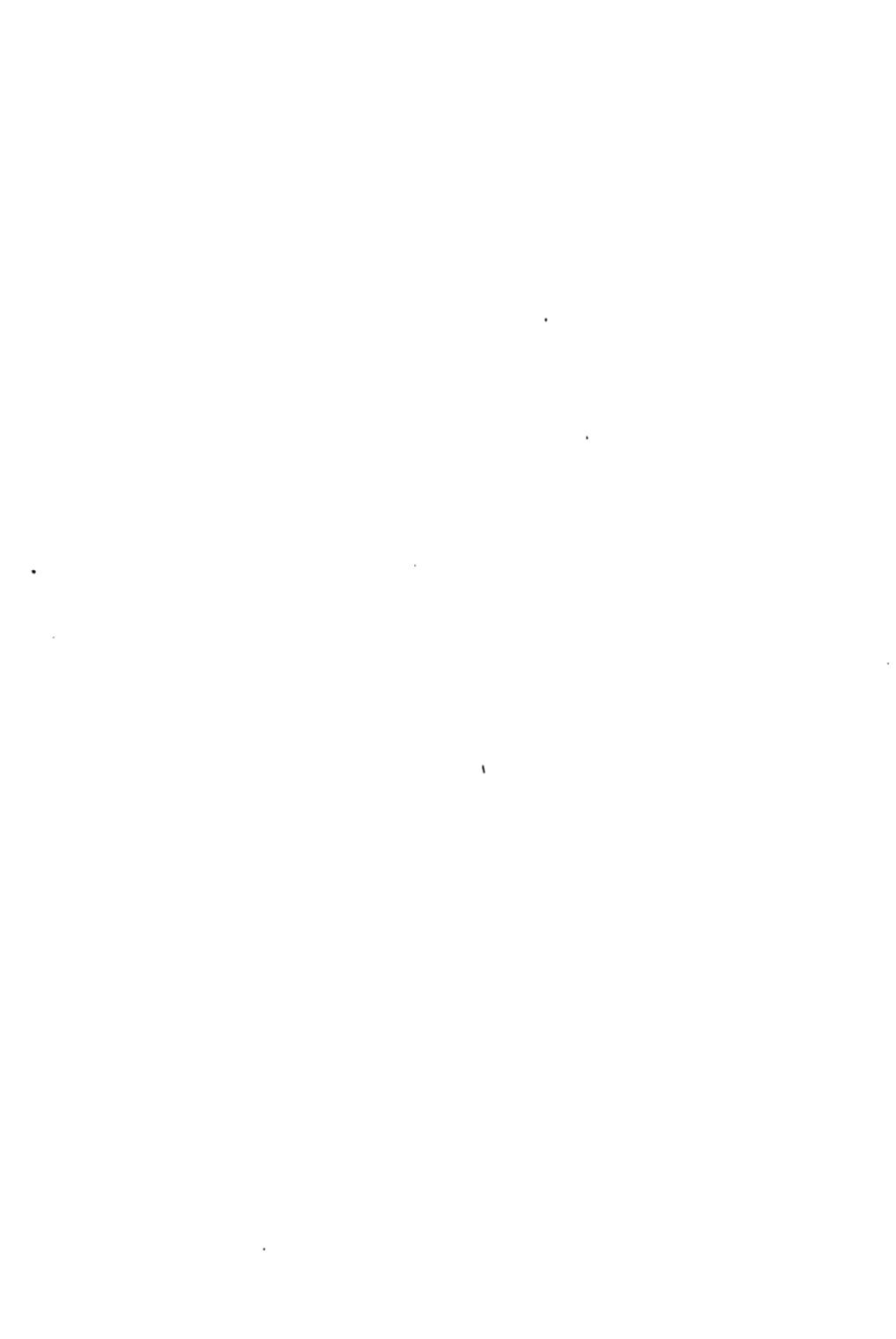
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THE
AMERICAN WORD BOOK

*GRADED LESSONS IN SPELLING, DEFINING,
PUNCTUATION, AND DICTATION*

BY

CALVIN PATTERSON

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY**



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AM. WORD BOOK.

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P R E F A C E.

THE AMERICAN WORD BOOK offers a carefully developed and progressive plan for teaching the forms and values of everyday English words.

Short lessons, judicious grading, the introduction of new terms in connection with those already familiar, the constant appeal to the intelligence as well as to the memory, are the means by which the pupil is trained to use an enlarged vocabulary and encouraged in the exact expression of thought.

Lists of words often mispronounced are provided, together with many comparative exercises, including synonyms, words of opposite meaning, words of several meanings, words spelled alike and pronounced differently, and words pronounced alike and spelled differently. In these, as in all terms defined and in all selections for dictation, the use of diacritical marks is designed to lead naturally to the intelligent use of the dictionary.

Lessons on prefixes and suffixes and easy exercises in word building form an attractive introduction to the subject of etymology, and awaken interest in the structure of our language.

Since one of the more important uses of words is in written discourse, the lessons are so arranged as to coördinate spelling, punctuation, and capitalization.

Many of the exercises, also, may profitably be made the basis of elementary word composition; for in constructing illustrations the pupil fixes in mind the form of words, and at the same time acquires a command of language.

Passages from well-known authors have been introduced because they present attractive material for practice and show the value of words as vehicles of thought. These bits of prose and poetry refer not only to childish employments and recreations, but also to many different fields of learning, and cannot fail to stimulate observation and encourage a taste for good reading, while at the same time they lead unconsciously to accurate spelling.

INTRODUCTION.

Orthography treats of the forms and sounds of letters, and specifically of their proper combination, in accordance with prevailing usage, in the formation of words.

A letter is a character or sign used to represent a sound produced by the organs of speech. To write the English language, twenty-six characters are used. These letters, when arranged in their customary order, form the English alphabet, and are adequate to the formation of any word in the language.

Letters are distinguished with reference to their *style* as follows:—

Roman,	Full-face,
<i>Italic,</i>	Antique,
Old English, or Black Letter,	Script,
German Text,	Modern,
Gothic,	Old Style.

Letters are distinguished with reference to their *size* as follows:—

Pica,	Bourgeois,	Nonpareil,
Small Pica,	Brevier,	Agate,
Long Primer,	Minion,	Pearl, Diamond.

Three forms — **CAPITALS**, **SMALL CAPITALS**, and **small letters** — are used with each variety of letters. The small letters are employed for ordinary purposes; the capitals and small capitals for the sake of prominence or distinction.

THE ALPHABET.

SCRIPT.	ROMAN.	SCRIPT.	ROMAN.
A	a	A	a
B	b	B	b
C	c	C	c
D	d	D	d
E	e	E	e
F	f	F	f
G	g	G	g
H	h	H	h
I	i	I	i
J	j	J	j
K	k	K	k
L	l	L	l
M	m	M	m
N	n	N	n
O	o	O	o
P	p	P	p
Q	q	Q	q
R	r	R	r
S	s	S	s
T	t	T	t
U	u	U	u
V	v	V	v
W	w	W	w
X	x	X	x
Y	y	Y	y
Z	z	Z	z

CLASSIFICATION OF LETTERS.

Letters are of two classes, **vowels** and **consonants**, according to the sounds they represent.

A **vowel** is a letter which represents a sound of the human voice but slightly interrupted by the vocal organs. This sound may be either spoken aloud or whispered. The vowels include **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, and **u**.

A **consonant** is a letter which represents a sound of the human voice greatly obstructed by the organs of speech. This is implied in the name, which means *sounding with something*, or the union of breath with the action of the vocal organs. Like the vowels, consonants are not restricted by quantity of sound, but can be pronounced in a whisper as well as aloud. They include **b**, **c**, **d**, **f**, **g**, **h**, **j**, **k**, **l**, **m**, **n**, **p**, **q**, **r**, **s**, **t**, **v**, **x**, and **z**.

W and **y** are sometimes vowels and sometimes consonants. **W** is a vowel when, with a preceding vowel, it represents a vowel sound, as in *awe*, *newly*. **Y** is a vowel when it occurs either at the end or at the middle of a syllable, as in *boy*, *eyebrow*. Both **w** and **y** are also called semivowels.

Some of the letters classed as vowels often have a consonantal value; as *i* in *partial*, where *ti* represents the sound of *sh*; and *u* in *quit*, where *u* represents the consonant sound of *w*.

Diphthongs are of two kinds, **proper** and **improper**. A **proper diphthong** is the union of two vowels to represent a single sound different from that of either alone; as *ou* in *sound*, *ow* in *towel*, *oi* in *moisture*, and *oy* in *oyster*. An **improper diphthong** is the union of two vowels, only one of which is sounded; as *ai* in *rain*, *oa* in *soap*, and *ea* in *dream*, *deaf*

A **digraph** is the union of two letters to produce one sound; as *ch* in *chamber*, *ng* in *fling*, *th* in *think*, *ea* in *leave*, and *ai* in *nail*. The term *digraph* is equally applicable to vowels and to consonants, and so includes the term *diphthong*.

CLASSIFICATION OF SOUNDS.

Of the forty-four elementary sounds of the English language, twenty are vowel sounds, and twenty-four are consonant sounds. As there are but twenty-six letters in the alphabet, some letters must represent more than one sound; and in some cases the same sound may be represented by two or more different letters.

The elementary sounds are divided into the classes **vocals**, **subvocals**, and **aspirates**.

The **vocals**, or pure voice sounds, are represented by the vowels and diphthongs.

The **subvocals**, or imperfect vocals, are represented by *b*, *d*, *g*, *j*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *ng*, *r*, *v*, *w*, *y*, *z*, *zh*, and *th*.

The **aspirates**, sounds produced by the breath alone, are represented by *f*, *h*, *k*, *p*, *s*, *t*, *ch*, *sh*, and *th*.

The various sounds represented by some letters may be indicated to the eye by characters called *diacritical marks*. The system of marking used in this book is that employed in "Webster's International Dictionary."

The vowels are marked with the *macron* (‐), *dotted bar* (‐·), *circumflex* (^), *breve* (˘), *wave* (˘˘), *dot* (·), and *double dot* (··). The consonants are marked with the *bar* (‐), *suspended bar* (‐·), *cedilla* (‐,), and *dot* (·).

In addition to these marks, an apostrophe is used to indicate the voice glide, as in *pardon* (pär'd'n); and Italic letters for the obscure sound of *a* and *e*, as in *infant* (in'fant), *prudent* (pru'dent).

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

VOWELS.

ä	as in	mäke	ö	as in	öbey
å	"	senäte	ø	"	lôrd
æ	"	câre	ɔ	"	nôt
ä	"	ädd	ø = öo . . .	"	dö
ää	"	ärm	ö = ü . . .	"	sön
ä	"	äll	ö = öo or u, . . .	"	wolf
å	"	åsk	ü	"	üse
a	"	final	ú	"	ünite
ä = ö	"	whät	û	"	bûrn
é	"	ëve	ü	"	üs
é	"	dëpend	ü	"	rûde
é	"	ënd	ü	"	put
é	"	hër	y = i	"	fly
e	"	recent	y = i	"	mÿth
e = ä	"	prey	ÿ = é	"	mÿrtle
é = å	"	thère	ee = é	"	feet
i	"	fine	ew = ü	"	few
i	"	idea	öö	"	möön
i	"	ill	öö	"	gööd
i = é	"	pique	ou	"	out
i = é	"	bird	ow = ou	"	owl
ö	"	öld	oi	"	oil
oy = oi as in toy					

In improper diphthongs, the silent vowel is unmarked, as is also the silent *e* in the *ed* of preterits and participles (as in *stormed*, *baked*), and at the end of syllables (as in *fate*).

CONSONANTS.

The letters *b*, *d*, *f*, *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *p*, *r*, *t*, *v*, *w*, *y*, *z*, and the digraphs *sh* and *ng*, as used with their ordinary values, do not need illustration.

n and *ch*, unmarked, usually represent the sounds of these letters in *none*, *chair*. To indicate other sounds

of them, diacritical marks are sometimes used (see following table).

c and *g* have each two sounds, as shown in the following table. In general, when these letters are followed by *e*, *i*, or *y*, they represent, respectively, the sounds of *s* (as in *vice*) and *j* (as in *ginger*); and when not followed by *e*, *i*, or *y*, they represent *k* (as in *cart*, *frantic*) and the sound of *g* in *go* or *beg*. But there are some exceptions to this rule; and in words respelled to show pronunciation, *g* is always pronounced as in *go*.

s, *x*, and *th* also have each two sounds: as in *sister*, *box*, *thing*; and as in *does*, *exert*, *that*. Where necessary, the diacritical marks shown in the following table are used to indicate the latter sounds.

<i>ç</i> = <i>s</i> . . . as in . . . <i>vice</i>	<i>ʂ</i> = <i>z</i> . . . as in . . . <i>does</i>
<i>c</i> = <i>k</i> . . . " . . . <i>cart</i>	<i>ʐ</i> = <i>gz</i> . . . " . . . <i>exist</i>
<i>g</i> = <i>j</i> . . . " . . . <i>ginger</i>	<i>ʈh</i> = <i>k</i> . . . " . . . <i>ehasm</i>
<i>g</i> " . . . <i>go</i>	<i>ɳh</i> = <i>sh</i> . . . " . . . <i>chagrin</i>
<i>n</i> = <i>ng</i> . . . " . . . <i>ink</i> , <i>single</i>	<i>ʈh</i> = . . . " . . . <i>this</i>

The following unmarked digraphs are of frequent occurrence, with the values indicated.

<i>ce</i> = <i>sh</i> . . . as in . . . <i>ocean</i>	<i>qu</i> = <i>kw</i> , <i>k</i> as in . . . { <i>queen</i>
<i>cl</i> = <i>sh</i> . . . " . . . <i>special</i>	
<i>ck</i> = <i>k</i> . . . " . . . <i>duck</i>	<i>si</i> = <i>sh</i> , <i>zh</i> . . . " . . . { <i>tension</i>
<i>dg</i> = <i>j</i> . . . " . . . <i>edge</i>	
<i>gh</i> = <i>f</i> . . . " . . . <i>cough</i>	<i>tch</i> = <i>ch</i> . . . " . . . <i>match</i>
<i>ph</i> = <i>f</i> . . . " . . . <i>sylph</i>	<i>ti</i> = <i>sh</i> . . . " . . . <i>motion</i>
	<i>wh</i> = <i>hw</i> . . . " . . . <i>what</i>

The combination *gh*, however, is more often silent, as in *caught*, *dough*.

Many words contain silent consonants (as the *l* in *should*, or the *w* in *wrong*), which are easily recognized as such.

SYLLABLES AND WORDS.

Language is any means by which thought and feeling can be communicated, whether by motion, sound, or written characters. The elements of written and spoken language are **words**, which are **simple** or **compound**, **primitive** or **derivative**.

A **simple word** is a single or radical word, one that cannot be divided into other words without changing its meaning; as, *ink*, *exr*, *stand*, *ring*.

A **compound word** is one composed of two or more simple words, into which it may be divided, each retaining substantially its own signification; as, *inkstand*, *earring*.

A **primitive word** is one that is not derived from another, and cannot be reduced to any simpler form; as, *man*, *kind*. A compound word is considered primitive when all its parts are primitive.

A **derivative word** is one that is derived from another; as, *manly*, *unkind*. A derivative word is considered simple "unless it plainly comes under the definition of a compound."

A **prefix** consists of one or more letters or syllables placed *before* a word to qualify its meaning, as *un* in *unkind*. A **suffix** consists of one or more letters or syllables placed *after* a word to qualify its meaning, as *ly* in *manly*.

A **syllable** is any letter, or combination of letters or sounds, uttered by a single effort of the voice. These letters may form an entire word, or but part of a word. A **monosyllable** is a word of one syllable, as *man*. A **dis-syllable** is a word of two syllables, as *beau-ty*. A **tri-syllable** is a word of three syllables, as *man-u-script*. A **polysyllable** is a word of more than three syllables, as *ir-re-press-i-ble*.

Accent is an extra stress of voice applied to a particular syllable or syllables in the pronunciation of a word. It is indicated by a little mark (') placed above and to the right of a syllable ; as, *bish'op, reward'*.

As it is impossible to express all the sounds of vowels in unaccented syllables by any system of notation, they are usually left unmarked. They can be learned only by the ear from the lips of good speakers. Those who would attain to a neat and elegant pronunciation must be particularly attentive to unaccented syllables.

THE AMERICAN WORD BOOK.

1. *a* as in *män*; *e* as in *lĕt*.

ăñ	an	rĕd	red
căñ	can	fĕd	fed
căp	cap	mĕn	men
căt	cat	wĕll	well
thăt	that	tĕll	tell

2. *i* as in *pĭn*; *o* as in *ōx*.

ĭn	in	ŏn	on
tĭn	tin	dĕg	dog
wĭnd	wind	tĕp	top
sĭt	sit	bĕx	box
bĭg	big	frĕm	from

3. u as in *us*; i as in *mine*.

fün	fun	īce	ice
rün	run	mīld	mild
sün	sun	hīde	hide
cüp	cup	fīre	fire
rüg	rug	rīde	ride

4. a and ay as in *lāte*, *lāy*.

māke	make	plāy	play
lāke	lake	gāy	gay
skāte	skate	dāy	day
fāce	face	sāy	say
shāde	shade	rāy	ray

5. e and ee as in *mē*, *mēet*.

bē	be	sēe	see
hē	he	trēe	tree
wē	we	thrēe	three
ēve	eve	slēep	sleep
rē'al	real	wēek	week

6. o and ow as in nō, slōw.

gō	go	ōwn	own
ōld	old	blōwn	blown
cōld	cold	snōw	snow
hōme	home	lōw	low
stō'ry	story	bōwl	bowl

7. Dictation Exercise

A tin cup hung in the well.
 Seven days make a week.
 Dogs can swim as well as run.
 The west wind has blown the
 apples from the tree.
 The cat sleeps on an old rug
 before the fire.
 It will be fun to skate on the
 lake; the ice is thick.
 When we have fed the ducks
 and geese we will go home.

8. *y as in my; u as in tune.*

eȳe	eye	ūse	use
flȳ	fly	blūe	blue
skȳ	sky	pūre	pure
drȳ	dry	tūbe	tube
whȳ	why	flūte	flute

9. *ai and ei (or ey) as in sail, weigh.*

māil	mail	they	they
rāin	rain	eight	eight
wāit	wait	skeɪn	skein
pāid	paid	reɪns	reins
pāint	paint	sleɪgh	sleigh

10. *Dictation Exercise.*

They paid eight cents for a skein of blue silk.

Wait till the rain is over.

The air is pure and dry.

Hold the reins straight.

11. ea as in eat; oa as in boat.

sēa	sea	cōat	coat
hēar	hear	ōak	oak
nēar	near	sōak	soak
bēad	bead	lōad	load
ēach	each	cōarse	coarse

12. Dictation Exercise.

I can hear the sea.
 The foam will soak through
 your coat if you go too near.
 The coach with a full load is
 near the oak tree.

13. Review.

īce	bōwl	ōwn	they
plāy	pāint	whȳ	thrēe
skȳ	reins	skein	rē' al
sleigh	skāte	wěll	rāin
blūe	eȳe	eight	stō' ry

14. o as in *for*; a as in *all*.

môrn	morn	want	want
stôrm	storm	warm	warm
fôrk	fork	ball	ball
côrd	cord	stall	stall
shôrt	short	walk	walk

15. Dictation Exercise.

I want a ball of cord.
 See the chalk mark in the hall.
 The horse has a warm stall.
 You may take a short walk
 when the storm is over.

16. oo and o as in *moōn*, *move*.

nōon	noon	do	do
bloōm	bloom	who	who
lōop	loop	shoe	shoe
tōol	tool	move	move
rōof	roof	lose	lose

17. oo, u, etc., as in wood, pull.

bōok	book	püt	put
lōok	look	wolf	wolf
fōot	foot	would	would
gōod	good	full	full
wōol	wool	should	should

18. a as in ask; ä as in fär.

gräss	grass	ärm	arm
cläss	class	härm	harm
läst	last	färm	farm
mäst	mast	bärn	barn
päss	pass	yärd	yard

19. Dictation Exercise.

Do not go into the yard.
 Put away your tools so that
 you may not lose them.
 You should not stay at the
 foot of the class.

20. a, ai, and ea as in care, fair, pedr.

bâre	bare	âir	air
râre	rare	pâir	hair
dâre	dare	hâir	hair
scâre	scare	beâr	bear
shâre	share	weâr	wear

21. e as in thêre; ē as in fērn.

thêre	there	hēr	her
whêre	where	wēre	were
êre	ere	vērse	verse
hêir	heir	tērm	term
thêir	their	pērch	perch

22. u as in fûr; i as in dîrt.

bûrn	burn	stîr	stir
hûrt	hurt	bîrd	bird
cûrl	curl	gîrl	girl
pûrse	purse	fîrst	first
chûrch	church	chîrp	chirp

23. Dictation Exercise.

The birds did not stir.

Her hair was thick with
many a curl.

Near the edge of the wood
there once lived three bears.

Tray's bark would scare a lion.
Three pairs of robins have
their nests near the church.

The task is learned line by
line and verse by verse.

24. Review.

weâr	cûrl	chîrp	pût
stîr	wolf	shoe	pâss
côrd	wârm	full	scâre
loôp	grâss	stall	vêrse
pûrse	fîrst	clâss	whêre
chûrch	härm	bôok	should

25. Dictation Exercise.

The meadows are bare.

Nature wears a smiling face.

The little bird sits at his door
in the sun.

Even pussy cats can tell
Who are the ones that use
them well.

Be honest and true
In all that you do
And all that you say,
At work or at play.

26. ea as in *earth*; o as in *world*.¹

earn	earn	word	word
heard	heard	worse	worse
learn	learn	work	work
earth	earth	worm	worm
search	search	worth	worth

¹ This sound of o is the same as that of û in *fur*.

27. o and u as in són, ūs.

óne	one	nút	nut
nóne	none	rún	run
cóme	come	bún	bun
sóme	some	púmp	pump
frónt	front	be gún'	begun

28. a and o as in wád, óx.

wás	was	nót	not
swán	swan	blót	blot
whát	what	dröp	drop
wáatch	watch	pönd	pond
wásh	wash	söng	song

29. Dictation Exercise.

Ripe nuts drop from the tree.
 One never heard half so gay
 a song from any bird.
 What is worth doing at all is
 worth doing well.

30. c as in *can*; ç as in *çent*.

eall	call	raçe	race
cloak	cloak	miçe	mice
catch	catch	sliçe	slice
cloud	cloud	jūiçe	juice
erōw	crow	chânçe	chance

31. s as in *was*; th as in *the*.

wişe	wise	this	this
rişe	rise	than	than
roşe	rose	there	there
bees	bees	those	those
trees	trees	clothe	clothe

32. u as in *rule*; g as in *go*; ġ as in *äge*.

true	true	ğive	give
rude	rude	beğ	beg
rule	rule	gem	gem
truth	truth	edge	edge
fruit	fruit	hinge	hinge

33. Dictation Exercise.

The trees are full of fruit.

Where there are many mice
there are few bees.

Catch the bear before you sell
his skin.

Rich and rare were her gems.

Wise men put on their cloaks
when clouds appear.

There is room enough for all,
Give the little boys a chance.

34. Review.

worse	gem	miçe	nōne
sōme	ēarn	wāsh	worm
ēatch	rīše	jūiçe	swān
trüe	what	cōme	beęs
ēloud	work	there	gīve
hēard	clothe	fruit	chānce

35. Meaning Determined by Pronunciation.

tēar	con' vert	rōw	dōve
teâr	con vert'	row	dōve
lēad	wōund	mōw	wīnd
lěad	wound	mow	wīnd
bōw	lōw' er	gill	hīn' der
bow	low' er	gill	hind' er

36. Words Pronounced Alike.

I. *I* am glad that *I* came.
 EYE. His *eyes* were dark and keen.
 VANE. The *vane* pointed toward the east.
 VAIN. He tried in *vain* to swim.
 BEE. *Bees* gather honey from flowers.
 BE. We must *be* on time.
 KNEW. I *knew* I was right.
 NEW. Every day brought *new* pleasures.
 SEA. The ice carried them out to *sea*.
 SEE. An owl can *see* in the dark.
 BUTT. We had a *butt*, or cask, of water.
 But. I should like to go, *but* I cannot.

37. Words of Opposite Meaning.

wet	dry	dark	light
first	lāst	meet	part
lōng	short	far	near
lōve	hate	up	down
buy	sell	yes	no

38. a long (ā), a intermediate (ā), a broad (ā).

māde	tāsk	fāce	gāte
fall	cāme	flāke	lāte
lāke	bāth	lāst	fāst
pāth	ānt	wālk	tāke
dānce	whārf	spāde	glāss
smāll	a wāke'	stalk	wāltz

Little by little all tasks are done.

See the flakes of snow! How fast they fall!

The children swing on the garden gate.

Glass is made of sand and soda.

Bees keep at work while the flowers last.

We will go by the footpath down to the wharf; and if it is not too late, we will sail upon the lake.

A little young bluebird came to take a bath, but the saucy young sparrows drove him off.

Then the rain came down, and the broken stalks
Were bent and tangled across the walks.

Small hares came out and danced about
With the birds from the white owl's nest.

39. Selection for Dictation.

bird	chirp	tree
earth	nest	mate
their	near	find
crawl	worm	birch
search	heard	church

The bird saw a worm crawl out of the earth. I heard the bird chirp to his mate. Search for their nest and you will find it in the birch tree that is near the church.

40. Words Pronounced Alike.

SUN. The *sun* shone in at the garret window.

SON. Lincoln was the *son* of a farmer.

NOT. We will *not* wait longer.

KNOT. The ribbon was tied in a double *knot*.

IN. There are roses *in* the garden.

INN. We spent the Sabbath quietly at a country *inn* or hotel.

HIM. The artist took his paints and brushes with *him*.

HYMN. All joined in singing the *hymn*.

41. a short (ă), a Italian (ä), a modified by r (â).

läd	äct	händ	rän
bäre	stär	dâre	pärt
härd	färm	thän	lärgē
wräth	läsh	yärd	a fär'
späre	bläck	hälf	câre
cät'tle	än' swer	ranch	bät'tle

A soft answer turneth away wrath.

Most trees are bare before snow and sleet come.

A large cattle farm in the West is called a ranch.

My hands were blistered and the ax was not half ground.

One black ant who had not yet taken part in the battle, but had looked on from afar, now drew near with rapid pace.

The star was larger and more beautiful than all the others, and every night they watched for it, standing hand in hand at the window.

A small spare man in threadbare clothes walked a few yards in advance of me. From the care with which he picked up a child who had fallen, and from other acts of kindness, I judged him to be charitable and unselfish.

42. Words often Mispronounced.

bäde	rïd	äte	gët
äunt	elm	yët	páth
yeä	hälf	fär	yës
cätc <h>h</h>	dëg	båth	êre
whöle	cöst	öff	been
bröth	läugh	í' ron ¹	aft'er

43. a obscure (a), modification of ä (ä), equivalents of ä (äi, äu, áy, eä, ei, ey).

pläy	gräin	läy	räin
gäuge	vein	greät	wäy
präise	sträin	veil	chäin
fi' nal	o bey'	va' cant	sträight
cot'tage	in' fant	gäi' ter	sen' åte

By learning to obey, you will know how to command.

Great heaps of yellow apples lay under the trees.

The brook, it ran its own sweet way,
As a child doth run in heedless play.

In his veins was a strain of noble blood.

Every room was vacant, and the house seemed deserted.

A narrow graveled walk led straight
Up to the door from the rustic gate.

I thought about a cottage nestled in among the trees.

How should the hills be clothed with grain,
The vales with flowers be crowned,
But for the chain of the silver rain
That draws them out of the ground?

44. Punctuation and Use of Capitals.

Begin with a capital the first word of every sentence,—
One by one the sands are flowing.

Place a period at the end of every sentence that is not a question nor an exclamation,—

The lily swung its noiseless bell.

Begin with a capital every line of poetry,—

The yellow poplar leaves came down
And like a carpet lay.

Dictation Exercise.

Fragrant blossoms fringe the apple boughs.
Kind words cost no more than unkind ones.

The moon above the eastern woods
Shone at its full.

Life is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy. — Emerson.

The flowers of sweetest smell are shy and lowly.
— Wordsworth.

None but the brave deserves the fair. — Dryden.

But our song floateth strong
Far above the forest throng. — Bates.

45. Words of Opposite Meaning.

grave	gay	friĕnd	foe
läugh	cry	hope	fear
save	waste	seek	shun
l�ss	gain	coax	drive
tame	wild	here	there
old	new	whence	whith er

46. Words Pronounced Alike.

To. We walked *to* the station, but from the park.
 Too. We were *too* late for the train.
 Two. We waited *two* hours.

CENT. Ten *cents* make a dime.
 SENT. The doctor *sent* for his carriage.
 SCENT. The *scent* of the rose differs from that of the violet.

STEAL. A thief is one who *steals*.
 STEEL. The sword was made of the best *steel*.

SORE. The soldier's feet were bruised and *sore*.
 SOAR. Eagles *soar* far beyond our sight.

47. Equivalents of à (âi, ây, ê, eâ, êi), of ä (äu, eä, uä), and
of å (au, aw, oa, ôu).

pause	bråwl	hêir	dråw
heärt	thère	läunch	beâr
bôught	stråw	châir	stâir
broäd	guärd	cäught	weâr
häunt	fråud	gäunt	quår' ter
fâir' y	fôught	prâyer	some' whêre

Somewhere the birds are singing evermore.
 Think before you speak, pause before you act.
 To bear is to conquer our fate.
 The storm caught the hunters in the forest.
 All unawares we came upon the hermit in his lonely haunt.
 An eye, by beams of kindness, can make the heart dance
 with joy.

The fairy isle was seen no more.
 They fought until the sun went down
 Upon the field of carnage.

48. Words often Mispronounced.

rōof	sau'cy	cīv' īl	crēek
sälve ¹	rīnse	ex' trā	älms
å gain' ²	says ³	height ⁴	cälf
li' lac	bälm	cōf' fēe	läunch

49. Punctuation.

Place a note of interrogation after every question,—
When can their glory fade ?

Place a note of exclamation after every expression of surprise, admiration, or other strong emotion,—
How softly twilight fell !

Separate from the rest of the sentence by commas a word or words used to represent the person or thing spoken to,—
Run, little rivulet, run !
Summer is fairly begun.

Dictation Exercise.

Ah ! what would the world be to us
 If the children were no more ? — *Longfellow.*

Sing, O ye winds of summer,
 Your songs to mine and me. — *Field.*

Who knows whither the clouds have fled ? — *Lowell.*

How much better is wisdom than gold !

Whom do you want, O lonely night,
 That you wail the long hours through ? — *Field.*

And oh ! what laughter the silver breeze
 Shook from the leaves of the poplar trees ! — *Bates.*

How lovely the little river is !

50. e long (ĕ), e short (ĕ), modification of ĕ (ĕ).

sět	thèse	lěft	něst
hē	whěn	hēre	gět
thěn	scěne	běd	bě gin'
twělve	flesh	hē' ro	ĕv' er y
ěn' vy	rě side'	rě pose'	bě fore'

A breeze sets every tint in motion.

He came here to reside before he was twelve.

We looked down at the scene of beauty and repose lying at our feet.

The nest was left unsheltered
In the lilac by the door.

Sing, pretty birds, and build your nests,
The world is glad to have you here.

We must have a splendid party, no guest must be left out;
Let's get some trusty messenger to take our cards about.

51. Words Pronounced Alike.

NUN.	The <i>nun</i> returned to the convent.
NÔNE.	<i>None</i> means not one or not any.
PRAY.	Fools who came to scoff remained to <i>pray</i> .
PREY.	The larger beasts <i>prey</i> on the smaller.
MUſE.	I come to this quiet place to think, or <i>muse</i> .
Mews.	The cat <i>mews</i> and the dog barks.
RED.	Now the last <i>red</i> ray is gone.
READ.	What books have you <i>read</i> ?
VALE.	<i>Vale</i> is sometimes used to mean valley.
VEIL.	A <i>veil</i> is used to protect the face.
RODE.	Her Majesty <i>rode</i> into the park on a gray horse.
ROAD.	Wild roses grew on both sides of the <i>road</i> .
ROWED.	The boatman <i>rowed</i> me across the rolling foam.

**52. e obtuse (ĕ), e obscure (e), and equivalents of ĕ (ĕa, ĕe, ĕi,
ĕo, ĕy, ī, iĕ).**

hĕrd	swēet	sēe	fĕrn
whēel	kĕy	mēal	nēed
slēep	wēed	yēar	briēf
cēase	rēad	sēize	pēal
brēeze	griēve	spēak	va līse'
nov' el	re' cent	pēo' ple	stēe' ple

Sweet flowers are slow, but weeds make haste.
 The note was brief and to the point.
 The roses sleep by the garden wall.
 A strong breeze fanned the flames.

She spun at the wheel, and ground the meal,
 And baked the cakes of rye.

You should have heard the people ringing the bells till they
 rocked the steeple.

We need to see as well as read. We must go reading and
 learning all through the years.

Not a wheel spins, not a press speaks, not a bugle peals, not
 a spade delves, without having endured the blows of the
 hammer.

53. Words of Opposite Meaning.

sweet	sour	smile	frown
right	wrōng	low	high
true	fālse	sōme	nōne
hard	sōft	sad	glad
more	less	rich	poor
sink	swim	ōff	on
keen	dull	much	lit'tle

54. Use of Capitals.

Begin with capitals all proper or individual names, including the names of the days of the week and the months of the year,—

Alice, Tuesday, Longfellow, Russia, June.

Begin with capitals words that are derived from proper nouns,—

Turkish, Russian, Christian, Bostonian.

Begin with capitals all names applied to the Deity,—

Our Father who art in heaven.

Begin with capitals the names of sections of the country,—

The North opposed the South.

Write with capitals the words I and O,—

O wise young judge, how I do honor thee!

Dictation Exercise.

I am monarch of all I survey.

Welcome, O wind of the East, from the caves of the misty Atlantic!

At one time Benjamin Franklin had only a Dutch dollar and a shilling in copper.

Come to me, O ye children!

These are thy glorious works, Parent of good. — *Milton.*

A carol is a song of praise sung by a chorus of children at Christmas or Easter.

Many of Whittier's poems were written against slavery.

Icebergs from the Arctic Ocean melt in the Gulf Stream.

The English language is taught in many French schools.

Sweet Auburn! loveliest village of the plain!

— *Goldsmith.*

55. Equivalents of ā (āi), of ē (ēa, ī, īy), and of ē (ēa, ēi, ēo, īē, uē).

mīrth	hēard	ēarth	pēarl
guēss	chīrp	hēad	fīr
first	lēarn	plăid	mȳr' tle
brēath	mȳrrh	friēnd	sēarch
hēif' er	hēav' y	hēalth	ēar' ly
stēad' y	brēadth	lēop' ard ¹	fēath' er

First, if thou canst, the harder reason guess.
 The breath of every wild flower is in the air to-day.
 That we are never too old to learn is a true saying.
 The tops of the firs came sharp against the blue sky.
 In the core of one pearl are all the shade and shine of the sea.
 Success is usually gained, not by sudden bound, but by steady effort.
 What is so light as a feather? A breath will serve to blow it away, and you may search for it the wide earth through in vain.

56. Words Pronounced Alike.

FUR. Seals are highly prized for their *fur*.
 FIR. Several kinds of the pine are called *fir* trees.
 BARE. A *bare* rock has nothing on it.
 BEAR. *Bear* means to carry. *Bear* is also the name of an animal.
 HERD. A *herd* of buffalo was seen from the cars.
 HEARD. The voice of mirth was *heard* through the land.
 NEED. You may *need* your umbrella.
 KNEAD. Bread is *kneaded* before baking.

57. Selection for Dictation

seeds	ripe	brown
rays	pink	ma'ny ¹
pět' als	rob' in	year
spring	month	ap'ple
througħ	win' ter	a crōss'
cel' lar	au' tumn	sum' mer
re mem' ber	bär' rels	blos' soms

The seeds in ripe apples are brown. If you cut the apple across, you will find a star. This star has as many rays as there were petals in the apple blossom. Do you remember the pink and white blossoms?

In the spring, in the month of May, there are blossoms on the apple trees. The apples grow through the summer. In the autumn they are ripe and we pick them, put them into barrels, and store them in the cellar. We eat them in the winter.

58. Review in Spelling.

chirp	key	peal	fern
broad	hēir	flake	vēil
brief	scene	griēve	pearl
caught	gāuge	wharf	sēize
guärd	guess	va'cant	myrrh
twelve	pause	bōught	praise
search	ear'ly	straight	brēadth
wälz	catch	heard	cof'fee
earth	o bey'	friend	pēo'ple
worm	läugh	fěath'er	an'swer

59. i long (ī), i short (ɪ), modification of ī (ī).

vīne	kīng	chīn	rīde
rīse	fīt	slīp	swīng
gīve	whīte	līght	shīne
līfe	sīl' ver	brīck	t de' a
līt' tle	wrīst	thrīft' y	fīt' ful

Thrifty vines covered the little porch.
 The little king rides in a carriage drawn by four mules.
 If one life shines, the next life to it must catch the light.
 The torch gives more of its fitful light as you steadily gaze.
 Tabby was black, with white paws and a little white star
 under her chin.

Red leaves slip down from maples high,
 And touch my cheek as they flit by.

60. Selection for Dictation.

De cem' ber	twigs	brought
fās' tened	coat	white
glōss' y	forth	pret' ty ¹
watched	tī' ny	close' ly
leaf' lets	leaves	down' y
wā' ter proof	pushed	chěst' nūt ²

One day in December, some chestnut twigs were brought into our schoolroom. The twigs were hard and cold, but they had many little glossy buds. Each bud had a brown coat fastened with waterproof gum. Pretty coats they were, white and downy, and warm as wool. In three days we could see some tiny leaves. They, too, were white and downy, and they grew very fast. We watched them closely as the leaflets pushed forth.

Pronounced: ¹ prit' tī. ² chēs' nūt.

61. Equivalents of ī (ai, ei, ie, oi, ui, uŷ, ŷ, ŷe), and of ī (ai, ei, eŷ, ia, ie, ui, ŷ).

aīslē ¹	trŷ	būld	s̄ieve
choīr ²	eŷe	mŷth	sly
guīle	tried	buŷ	height
lil' ŷ	eī' der	guide	gułtar'
guīn' ēa	bis' cuīt	cap' taīn	sŷs' tem
cur' taīn	for' feīt	mōn' keŷ	cär' riage

A wonderful twinkle shone in his eye.

The value of a guinea is about five dollars.

The glass was veiled with a curtain of purple silk.

I have tried in several stores to find a fine wire sieve.

The monkey rode in a carriage and did many funny tricks.

Peter the Great learned how to build a ship and to sail it.

As the wedding party passed down the broad aisle, the choir arose and the organ pealed forth a merry chime.

62. Punctuation.

Separate by commas:

1. Words arranged in a series,—

Gold is found in Mexico, California, and Peru.

2. Words out of their natural order in a sentence,—

Of all our senses, sight is the most important.

3. Words which might be omitted without destroying the completeness of the sentence,—

Weakness on both sides is, as we know the motto for all quarrels.

Dictation Exercise.

Prepare the song, the feast, the ball,
To welcome merry Christmas. —W. R. Spencer.

Beneath the pavement, a torrent of water leaps forth in three beautiful cascades.

Ere long, I think, the news will reach him.

If you are good children, as you ought to be, you shall be taken to the park this afternoon.

Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee.

— *Longfellow.*

The dove,
On silver pinions, wing'd her peaceful way.

— *Montgomery.*

63. o long (ō), o short (ō), o like a before r (ō).

pǒnd	tǒp	bōre	hōld
lǒng	shōre	drōp	mǒss
slōpe	up ǒn'	whōle	stōrm
a rōse'	cōrn	mōre	frō' zen
clō' ver	ō' pen	ō' ver	dōl' lar

From shore and ship a cheer arose.

The storm was upon us in all its fury.

Clovers are opening red and white.

From the top of the hill we can see the mill and the pond.

The music in my heart I bore
Long after it was heard no more.

The freshening breeze of summer
Shook the tassels of the corn.

The whole slope is covered with cakes of ice, nicely fitted together, with water poured over them until the whole mass is frozen to a perfect glare.

The mosses, long and thick and spongy, hold every drop of water that falls into their arms. They feed it out gradually to the giant trees whose feet they cover.

64. Review in Pronunciation.

cease	pläid	fäst	gäunt
wheel	häunt	nov'el	ranch
dânce	wräth	white	hälf
läunch	fâir' y	eî' der	prâyer
hěif' er	an' swer	t de' a	ev' er y
cap' tañ	gräss	re' cent	stěad' y

65. Long oo (oo), short oo (öö) and modification of ö (ö).

göod	lök	cöol	röom
böök	rööt	fööd	bröök
spöön	wööds	blööm	glööm
proöf	söön	wööl	stööd
spööl	töök	möön	bööt
win' döw	ö bey'	fur' röw	fol' löw

He who follows a good example sets one.

I look in the brook and see a face.

The cool air came up from the sea.

No vacant chairs were in the room.

Along the brooks and next the sun,
The woods were like a garden bed.

One sunny south window was filled with flowers.

The trees along the river were torn up by the roots.

The father bird brings food from the field for his mate and little ones.

Now and then an idle sheep came and stood for a long time looking in at the door.

— *Mary Hallock Foote.*

Sunshine will follow days of gloom,
After the snow how soon will bloom
Daisies and purple clover!

66. Words Pronounced Alike.

Bow. We simply *bow* as we pass.
 BOUGH. I cut a long *bough* from the tree.
 RAIN. The *rain* is over and gone.
 REIN. A horse is driven with two *reins*.
 ROSE. The *rose* was in full bloom.
 ROWS. *Rows* of pinks and verbenas bordered the walk.
 TIDE. The *tide* soon washed away all footprints.
 TIED. The books were *tied* together with a ribbon.
 COARSE. The paper is too *coarse* to write on.
 COURSE. The boats drifted out of their *course* and were lost.

67. u long (ū), u obtuse (û), u short (ü).

b <small>ü</small> d	s <small>ün</small>	üse	m <small>ü</small> st
t <small>ü</small> ne	pl <small>üm</small>	c <small>ü</small> re	b <small>ü</small> rst
b <small>ü</small> rn	j <small>üst</small>	t <small>ü</small> rn	d <small>ü</small> ll
l <small>ü</small> te	c <small>ü</small> rve	s <small>ück</small>	s <small>ü</small> ch
n <small>ü</small> mb	pl <small>üme</small>	p <small>ü</small> rse	tr <small>ü</small> nk
ch <small>ü</small> rch	sh <small>rüb</small>	str <small>ü</small> ck	f <small>ü</small> t' ter

Suns must shine and suns must set.
 The clock in the high church tower struck two.
 The butterflies flutter from bush to bush, and open their wings to the warm sun.
 An oriole uses wool, hair, and flax for her nest, and shapes it like a purse.
 One of the uses of the roots is to select just such food as the plant needs. They suck up the liquids, and, in a tree, carry them up through the trunk to the branches.
 In the spring the sun shines, the buds swell and burst, the shrubs put off their brown cloaks and once again wear their green plumes, and all nature is in tune.

68. Words of Opposite Meaning.

come	go	fine	coarse
wide	när' rōw	give	take
fat	lean	sharp	blunt
rise	fall	thin	thick
good	bad	sick	well
strōng	weak	white	black

69. *oi, oy, ou, ow* (unmarked).

shout	brown	toy	loi' ter
trout	gown	joint	mouse
crowd	house	sound	count
broil	voice	round	en joy'
oys' ter	roy' al	moist	nois' y
joy' ful	toi' let	flow' er	show' er

Why did you loiter so long by the way?

A joyful shout arose as each child took its toy.

Oysters, trout, and a joint for roasting, were ordered.

It was impossible to hear the sound of his voice in such a noisy crowd.

All dressed in gray, a little mouse

Has made his home within my house.

No hue is brighter than that of the brave old oak in his robe of royal purple.

I see a dark cloud, and hear the sound of distant thunder.
We will go into the house before the shower comes.

A shout rang through the woods, and the boys climbed on the strong boughs, when the low growl of the brown bear was heard.

The field mouse has a coat of brown, and a vest of white or light gray. It makes a tiny round nest of blades of grass, or wheat, or straw.

70. Selection for Dictation.

leaves	grass' es	spread
waits	day' light	pāss' es
asked	closed	e' ven
wished	hēav' en	dāi' sies

With little white leaves in the grasses,
 Spread wide for the smile of the sun,
 It waits till the daylight passes,
 And closes them one by one.

I have asked why it closed at even,
 And I know what it wished to say:
 There are stars all night in the heaven,
 And I am the star of the day.

— Rennell Rodd.

71. Words Pronounced Alike.

TALE. I call it a fairy *tale* because it is so strange.
TAIL. The squirrel's *tail* was longer than his body.

BLUE. *Blue* as the fairy flax were her eyes.
BLEW. Out of the sea *blew* a dreadful blast.

BIN. The *bin* will hold fifty bushels.
BEEN. Where have you *been*?

OUGHT. We *ought* to return good for evil.
AUGHT. He is guiltless, for *aught* I know.

ISLE. An *isle* is a small island.
AISLE. The sunlight streamed down the broad *aisle* of the church.

PAUSE. To *pause* means to stop for a moment.
PAWS. A cat has four *paws*.

72. Equivalents of ā (āa, āe, āo, āu, āw), of ɔ̄ (ɔ̄), of ōō (ō, ōe, ōu, ōw), and of ōō (ō, ōe, ōu, ōw).

bōat	rōw	glōw	pūsh
blōw	wolf	ōwn	whō
true	wānd	snōw	knōwn
dōor	wōuld	rōam	bruise
he' rōes	frūit	trūth	fīoor
be lōw'	ca nōe'	grōup	shōul' der

The men rowed the boat toward the shore.

The flowers blow in a solid glow.

You may push the canoe off the bank of the river.

Wolves still roam through the forests of northern Maine.

It is true that you will bruise the fruit if you let it fall.

The rose leaves, like flakes of crimson snow,
Paved the turf and the moss below.

He who fills his heart with the truths of the poets may work
them out in heroic deeds.

Many people would be heroes if they could choose their own
battles, and fight in their own fashion.

73. Meaning Determined by Pronunciation.

līve	ab' sent	děš' ert
līve	ab sěnt'	dě šert'
close	gal' lant	sloūgh
cloše	gal lānt'	slough
rēad	in' stinct	dif fuše'
rěad	in stinct'	dif fuse'
bāss	ex' pert	frē' quent
bāss	ex pert'	frē quěnt'

74. Modification of ū (ū), equivalents of ū (eaū, ew, eū, ieū, ūe, ūi), of û (oû), and of ī (eô, ioû, ô, óe, ôo, oû).

dōes	frón't	óne	a móng'
lieū	'na' tûre	hüe	troú' ble
ónce	môth' er	süit	na' tiòn
yoūng	joûr' ney	feûd	pí' geón
toúch	coûn' try	lóve	va' ri oûs
blöod	gra' cíous	knew	beaú' ti ful

If you once make the attempt, you will have no trouble.
Among all the views, does there seem to be one which will suit him ?

Below me trees unnumbered rise,
Beautiful in various dyes.

Robbie lived in the country in a large house with a yard in front and back. Among the pets he loved most were his pigeons and ducks, though they gave him much trouble by stirring up the fountain which supplied water for the cattle.

The horse, at the voice and touch she knew so well, once more plowed through the surge to the ship, and, amid the shouts of those on shore, brought back a load of young and old.

— *Burritt.*

75. Words Pronounced Alike.

BAD. Some boys are *bad* and some are good.

BÄDE. He *bade*, or ordered, me to go quickly.

WÖN. Who *won* the prize ?

ONE. *One* and *one* make two.

HEAR. I *hear* footsteps on the stairs.

HERE. Sit *here* till I return.

STAIRS. A flight of *stairs* led to an upper room.

STARES. A person *stares* at an object when surprised.

76. Review in Spelling.

proof	wrist	cure	numb
guile	fruit	sieve	lieū
would	curve	bruise	group
build	lil' y	woods	oys' ter
he' roes	ca noe'	nois' y	thrift' y
bis' cuīt	sys' tem	pī' geón	flut' ter
món' keȳ	dol' lar	móth' er	joûr' ney

77. **c, ch, as k (e, eh); c as s (g); ch as sh (ch); g as in go (g); g, dg, as j (g, dg).**

eross	grow	bridge	eome
voïce	eloud	eake	spice
sau' çy	gave	ma çhine'	a-ehe
fringe	barge	erumb	aç' id
çit' ron	trudge	twiçe	ehaşm
de elare'	dig' it	pre' çept	eor' ner

Don't cross the bridge till you come to it.

Now and then a puff of wind comes round the corner.

Voice after voice caught up the song.

Who knows whither the clouds have fled?

Cake like this, he ought to know,
 Doesn't on the bushes grow,
 Stuffed with citron, spices, plums;
 'Tisn't every day it comes!
 And for him to want a share
 Was too saucy, I declare!
 So she ate it, spice and plum,
 Never left the smallest crumb
 That a hungry bird might spy
 With his little watchful eye.

78. **s as z (ſ), x as gz (χ), th sonant (θ), n as ng (n).**

dyes	horns	drowse	with
dai' ſies	loſe	then	these
their	choose	chaise	eas' y
prin' ces	wink	bathe	proſe
think	clothe	ex act'	ex er't'
sprin' kle	ex alt'	un' cle	an' ger

Lose no time in idleness.

Bees are drowsing in the clover.

April scatters daisies at our feet.

Sand sprinkled on the floor did duty as a carpet.

Some of the buds of trees are covered with brown scales.

These scales protect the buds from the cold and frost.

If to do were as easy as to know what to do, chapels had been churches, and poor men's cottages princes' palaces.

Color, then, like horns, hoofs, shells, claws, and eyes, is a means by which animals often avoid being seen by their enemies.

79. Review in Pronunciation.

whole	burst	tūne
joint	lūte	dōes
hue	feūd	sūit
pūsh	wānd	ehasm
plūme	sau' cy	ex act'
ex er't'	clothe	an' ger
dig' it	toi' let	fol' lōw
gui tar'	ex alt'	cit' ron
fro' zen	na' tūre	flōor
ma chine'	for' feit	win' dōw
car' riage	guīn' ēa	sprin' kle

80. Use of Capitals.

Begin with capitals all titles of honor, respect, and distinction,—

The title of *His Excellency* is given to the Governor of Massachusetts by the constitution of that state.

Abbreviate titles only when they immediately precede or immediately follow the names to which they apply,—

Hon. John D. Long,

Rev. Henry van Dyke, D.D.

Begin with capitals all names and other principal words in the titles of books, essays, and poems,—

The Building of the Ship,

The Snow Image.

Begin with capitals common nouns used to represent persons,—

Give me of your bark, O Birch Tree !

Dictation Exercise.

At first the President's cabinet consisted of but four officers. There was a Secretary of State, a Secretary of the Treasury, a Secretary of War, and an Attorney General.

Wordsworth's Ode on Immortality is one of the finest poems ever written.

Was there ever a better charity sermon preached in the world than Dickens's Christmas Carol ?

Many loved Truth, and lavished life's best oil

Amid the dust of books to find her. — Lowell.

James M. Taylor, D.D., LL.D., President of Vassar College, delivered the address to the graduates.

Hon. John Sherman, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, was chosen by President McKinley to be Secretary of State.

Bright little Spirit, so pure and good,

Whither so far away hast fled ?

81. Words often Mispronounced.

ðf' ten ¹	rē' al	fōr gět'
ā lás'	wräth	ěn' gīne
blouſe	so' fā	hās' ten ⁴
cōr' al	hēard	ěv' ēr ī
är' rōw	ā' cōrn	ā gainst' ⁵
sōf' ten ²	sōr' ry	līs' ten ⁶
cās' tle ³	scârce	sěv' ēr al

82. Selection for Dictation.

hear' ing	down	voi' ces
a' corns	sleep	läugh
au' tumn	work	know
mak' ing	limb	win' ter
swing' ing	sounds	cōv' ers
grow' ing	dain' ty	spring' time

WHAT THE ACORNS SAY.

We sleep all winter under the snow;
We laugh in the springtime, and then we grow.

We play in summer with winds that blow;
We work in the autumn, making the buds you know.

Up in a tree top, swinging on a limb;
Hearing many voices, sounds are growing dim.

Down upon the ground for a winter nap;
Hid in dainty covers, there I lost my cap.

— Louise A. Strong.

Pronounced: ¹ ðf"n. ² sōf"n. ³ kăs'l. ⁴ hās"n. ⁵ ā gěnst'. ⁶ līs"n.

83. Nouns Changed to Verbs.

rise	ūse	à būse'
rīse	ūsē	à būsē'
house	mouse	mis ūse'
house	mouſe	mis ūſe'
mouth	grease	ex cūse'
mouth	greasē	ex cūſe'
rēb' ēl	prē' fix	prēſ' ent
rē bēl'	prē fix'	prē ſent'

84. Words of Opposite Meaning.

cheap	dear	right	left
dōn	dōff	eve	morn
lōst	found	tight	loose
fore	aft	peace	war
head	foot	sparse	dense

85. Selection for Dictation.

knows	comes	riv' er
pi' lot	foams	with out'
toss' es	bless' ing	chār' ity

The rain comes when the wind calls;
 The river knows the way to the sea;
 Without a pilot it runs and falls,
 Blessing all lands with its charity;
 The sea tosses and foams to find
 Its way up to the cloud and wind.

— Emerson.

86. Words Pronounced Alike.

PEACE. We lived in *peace* with our neighbors.
PIECE. We shared our last *piece* of bread.

FEET. He dropped the treasure at my *feet*.
FEAT. He accomplished the *feat* with great effort.

GATE. The garden *gate* was closed.
GAIT. We walked at a rapid *gait*.

No. Always say *no* when asked to do wrong.
KNOW. Idlers never *know* the value of time.

87. Names of Birds.

rob' in	hawk	pea'cock
pÿ'geón	wren	ðs' trich
mar' tin	swan	spär' rōw
plöv' er	ea' gle	grōs' beak
lin' net	rā' ven	bob' ð link
pět' rĕl	thrush	pär' tridge
swal' lōw	hĕr' on	tan' a ger
ō' ri öle	cuck' oo	chick' a dee

The martins, white-breasted swallows, came promptly the first day of April, and took up their quarters in the boxes we prepared for them; and very soon all sorts of birds arrived by the thousands, and made the island alive with sound and motion,—legions of yellow-hammers, song sparrows, blackbirds, wrens, robins, and bluebirds.

— *Celia Thaxter.*

Of game birds there are still to be found a few partridges, quail, woodcock, snipe, and pigeons; of rapacious birds, the hen hawk, sparrow hawk, and gray owl; of bright-colored birds, the redbird, scarlet tanager, grosbeak, bluebird, bluejay, yellowbird, and oriole; of singing birds, the song sparrow, bobolink, and thrush.

— *N. E. Magazine.*

88. Words often Mispronounced.

kět'tle	roil	sǔd' děn
sāu'cer	häunt	dǐ rect'
t dē' à	swōrd ¹	mit' těn
hōn'ěst	slēek	fōr bāde'
pī àn' ò	stămp	kitch' ěn
are'tic	gäunt	lic' ò ríçe

89. Selection for Dictation.

driv'ing	street	springs
seat	morn'ing	chēer' i ly
in quire'	laid	gro' cer ies
de shire'	mad' am	to-day'
sug'ar ²	gold'en	cōf' fee
but'er	quart	whis'tling
dóz'en	fresh'ly	cran'běr ries

Our grocer comes driving down the street,
 He stops the horse and springs from his seat,
 And cheerily whistling comes to inquire
 What groceries we this morning desire.

“ Madam, what is your order, pray ?
 What will you have from my store to-day ?
 We've butter as golden as any that's made,
 Tea, coffee, and sugar, and eggs freshly laid.”

“ A quart of red cranberries fresh and hard,
 A box of salt, a pail of lard,
 A barrel of flour, a pound of tea,
 And a dozen of eggs, you may bring to me.”

90. Words Pronounced Alike.

MAIN.	Sailors alone know the terrors of the <i>main</i> .
MANE.	The horse's <i>mane</i> was long and black.
HAIR.	The hermit's <i>hair</i> was long and white.
HARE.	A <i>hare</i> is sometimes called a rabbit.
SURF.	The bathers ventured into the raging <i>surf</i> .
SERF.	A <i>serf</i> is a slave.
PEAL.	He heard the <i>peal</i> of distant bells.
PEEL.	He <i>peeled</i> some bark from a birch tree.
CUR'RANT.	<i>Currants</i> grow on bushes.
CUR'RENT.	The <i>current</i> of the river was very swift.
HUE.	Gradually faded the sunset <i>hues</i> .
HEW.	The savage <i>hews</i> his boards from the trunk of a tree.

91. Plurals.

Most nouns form their plural by adding s to the singular.

Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
bub'ble	bub'bles	bär'rĕl	bär'rĕls
doc'tor	doc'tors	bar'gain	bar'gains

Write from dictation both the singular and the plural of—

cab'in	sail'or	el'e ment
dē'pōt	mās'ter	gen'er al
com'et	stū'dent	tel'e gram
na'tion	jus'tice	gov'ern or
bat'tle	sol'dier	doc'u ment
cā reer'	steam'er	con duct'or
pur'pōse	pā'tri ot	com mānd'er

92. Punctuation.

The parts of a compound sentence are separated:

1. By commas,—

Showers fall upon the hills, springs flow,
The river runneth still at hand.

2. By semicolons,—

There's a dance of leaves in that aspen bower;
There's a twitter of wind in that beechen tree.

3. By colons,—

Look not mournfully into the past: it comes not back again.

Dictation Exercise.

The mistletoe hung in the castle hall,
The holly branch shone on the old oak wall. — *Bayly.*

I was born an American; I live an American; I shall die
an American. — *Daniel Webster.*

Take gifts with a sigh: most men give to be paid.
— *O'Reilly.*

Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul. — *Pope.*
To pity distress is human; to relieve it is godlike.
— *H. Mann.*

None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise. — *Halleck.*

Errors like straws upon the surface flow:
He who would search for pearls must dive below. — *Dryden.*

The lights begin to twinkle from the rocks:
The long day wanes: the slow moon climbs: the deep
Moans round with many voices. — *Tennyson.*

The hearts of men are their books; events are their tutors;
great actions are their eloquence. — *Macaulay.*

93. Selection for Dictation.

gro' cer	writes	or' der
hur' ries	next	cook
al' ways	bus' y ¹	a gain'
de liv' er	team	or' dered

The grocer writes in his order book,
 Then hurries away to the next little cook,
 Who gives him her order as soon as she can,
 For our grocer is always a busy man.

Back to the store he drives again,
 His orders to fill with the help of his men;
 Then the grocer boy with the team drives away
 To deliver the goods that were ordered to-day.

94. Plurals.

Nouns ending in ch (soft), s, sh, x, or z, form their plural by adding es to the singular.

Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
church	church' es	fox	fox' es
fish	fish' es	eho' rus	eho' rus es
buzz	buzz' es	gläss	gläss' es

Write from dictation both the singular and the plural of—

sash	marsh	in' dex
chintz	ō' nȳx	crō' cus
lynx	larch	rad' ish
brush	ī' bex	cir' cus
bunch	thrush	dis patch'

95. Words Pronounced Alike.

PEÂR. The *pear* and quince grow in abundance.
 PÂIR. With every dress she had a *pair* of slippers.

ROTE. Words learned by *rote* a parrot may rehearse.
 WROTE. He both *wrote* in verse and thought in verse.

BEET. The *beet* is a common vegetable.
 BEAT. I can *beat* him in a long race.

BIRTH. By *birth*, she inherited the throne of Scotland.
 BERTH. Secure a *berth* in the best stateroom on the ship.

URN. The marble *urn* was brought from Rome.
 EARN. The newsboy *earns* his living.

SAIL. Now hoist the *sail* and let the streamers float.
 SALE. We attended the *sale*, and bought several curious ornaments.

96. Selections for Dictation.

wrap	whis'tle	shril'ly
peo'ple	cloaks	vil' lâge
through	marsh	glim'mer
fro'zen	ash'es	win'dows
flash'es	riv'er	them selves

When the autumn winds whistle shrilly, people wrap themselves in cloaks, and shake their heads, saying that winter is at hand.

The marsh is frozen,
 The river dead.
 Through clouds like ashes
 The red sun flashes
 On village windows
 That glimmer red. — *Longfellow.*

97. Words often Mispronounced.

fâir' y	ā' gěd	tō' ward'
ðf' fîce	stînt	ð blîge'
rê cêss'	tî' ny	pâr' ent
stěad' y	stâñch	glîs' ten ²
mâ' tron	ā' rë à	lêi' shûre ³
rôot	bõn' nět	cû' pô lâ
hûn' gry	sîr' up	pî' az' zâ

98. Names of Buildings.

cas' tle	mill	the' a ter
pal' ace	ho tel'	fac' to ry
tav' ern	vil' la	ware' house
pris' on	con' vent	ca the' dral
dun' géon	mõsque	state' house
cot' tage	cab' in	school' house

There are now mills which produce no other kind of paper than that made mostly from straw and wood pulp.

Mount St. Michel is a rare bit of the past, a magnificent jumble of castle, cathedral, and convent without division or boundary.

Among all the cathedrals of England, Durham is perhaps the most imposing, and its situation is magnificent past rivalry.

— *S. van Rensselaer.*

The doctor had bought several pieces of property in the lower slums of the town, and was busy pulling down the old hovels, and putting decent and well-drained cottages in their place.

— *J. Q. Couch.*

99. Composition.

oth' er	Ju ly'	an' i mals
dōes	thick' er	De cem' ber
wārm' er	their	fēath' ers
month	sea' sons	lined
pres' ent	dur' ing	wārmth
com pare'	sub sist'	cov' er ing

How does the coat of the horse in December compare with his coat in July?

What other animals have thicker, warmer coats in winter than at other seasons of the year?

How does the fur of the cat and dog in winter compare with their fur in summer?

How do fish and frogs spend the winter?

What wild animals have you seen this month?

What birds do we see about us in winter? How do their feathers and covering compare with that of our birds present during summer?

Upon what food do these birds subsist?

With what are their nests lined for warmth?

Do these little winter birds sing?

Write a short composition answering some of the above questions.

100. Words of Opposite Meaning.

breāk	mend	best	worst
with	à gainst'	bē fore'	àft' er
height	depth	bind	loose
pain	pleas' ure	līq' uīd	sol' id
bless	curse	ad vānce'	re cede'
feast	fast	thence	thith' er

101. Punctuation.

Set off by commas a word or phrase in apposition, unless it may be regarded as part of a compound name,—

Washington, the first President of the United States, was a just man.

Henry the Eighth was King of England.

Set off by commas an explanatory word or phrase introduced by or,—

In the autumn, or fall of the year, some trees lose their foliage.

Dictation Exercise.

I speak of Washington, the youthful Virginian colonel.

Noah Webster, the lexicographer, was also the author of a spelling book.

All at once I saw a crowd,
A host of golden daffodils.

It was the lark, the herald of the morn. — *Shakespeare*.

Maize, or Indian corn, is a native of America.

The azalea, or wild honeysuckle, is in bloom.

I awoke this morning with devout thanksgiving for my friends, the old and the new.

102. Nouns Changed to Verbs.

es' say	con' tract	sub' ject
es say'	con tract'	sub ject'
prō' test	ex' tract	per' fūme
prō test'	ex tract'	per fūme'
rěc' ord	con' test	prōd' ūce
rě cōrd'	con test'	prō dūce'

103. Selection for Dictation.

nev'er	al'ways	lend
near'est	wē'a'ri est	o'ver
beau'ti ful	but'er cup	short'est

Will winter never be over?
 Will the dark days never go?
 Must the buttercup and the clover
 Be always hid under the snow?

Ah, lend me your little ear, love!
 Hark! 'tis a beautiful thing:
 The weariest month of the year, love,
 Is shortest, and nearest the spring.

— *Mrs. Whitney.*

104. Nouns and Verbs Spelled Alike.

Rōw. We sometimes *row* across the lake.
 Six downy chickens were standing in a *row*.

WILL. Napoleon was a man of strong *will*.
 The mill *will* never grind with the water that is past.

PIPE. The locusts *pipe* their ceaseless strain.
 Here William Penn smoked many a peaceful *pipe*.

ARMS. The Madonna holds the child in her *arms*.
 Hope *arms* their courage.

PINE. The *pine* trees were tall and straight.
 Emigrants often *pine* for home and friends.

PECK. Eight quarts make a *peck*.
 Farmers complain that sparrows *peck* the fruit.

PAWS. The fiery war horse *paws* the ground.
 The house dog, on his *paws* outspread,
 Laid to the fire his drowsy head.

105. Review in Punctuation.

Write the following sentences from dictation, and give the reason for the use of each capital and each punctuation mark:—

The very village was altered; it was larger and more populous.

Here blows the warm red clover;
Here peeps the violet blue;
Oh, happy little children!
God made them all for you.

Instruction does not prevent waste of time or mistakes; and mistakes themselves are often the best teachers of all.

— *Froude.*

Go not, happy day,
From the shining fields.

It is in general more profitable to reckon up our defects than to boast of our attainments. — *Carlyle.*

Patience, humility, and utter forgetfulness of self are the true royal qualities.

When Riverside Park is extended, as it should be, the picturesque attractions of the west side of Manhattan Island will be multiplied.

'Twas glory once to be a Roman:
She makes it glory now to be a man.

106. Nouns Changed to Verbs.

es' cōrt	con' vict	fēr' ment
es cōrt'	con vict'	fēr měnt'
rēf' ūse	im' press	prōg' ress
rē fūše'	im press'	prō gress'
ac' çent	con' trāst	com' pound
ac çent'	con trāst'	com pound'

107. Words of Opposite Meaning.

few	ma' ny	in' let	out' let
joy	grief	freeze	thaw
ebb	flow	late	ear' ly
hot	cold	o' ver	un' der
cause	ef fect'	van	rear
back	fōrth	hill	dale

108. Words often Mispronounced.

fig' üre	wä' ter	tō mā' tō ²
win'dōw	vel' vět	hic' cough ³
col' ūmn	ī' vō ry	sāu' sāge
fāu' cet	poi' şon	bā nā' nā
hūr rāh'	ā měn'	bē liēve'
ăl lěge'	năr' rōw	sûr priše'
sălm' ôn ¹	mar' kět	pā' trī ot

109. Words Pronounced Alike.

OUR. *Our* cottage faces the east.

OUR. So runs the round of life from *hour* to *hour*.

NOSE. The fox has a pointed *nose*.

NOES. The vote was taken by calling for the ayes and the *noes*.

PORE. Hygiene teaches us to keep the *pores* of the skin clear.

POUR. *Pour* the coffee carefully.

THERE. *There* are in Paris many beautiful fountains.

THEIR. The Spartan youths were instructed to return from war with *their* shields, or upon them.

110. Punctuation.

Separate by commas the clauses of a compound sentence when short and closely connected in thought,—

Keep your friends by fidelity, conquer your foes by kindness, win all by goodness and courtesy.

But when the clauses are long or not closely connected in thought, separate them by semicolons,—

Mine be a cot beside the hill ;
A beehive's hum shall soothe my ear.

—Rogers.

Dictation Exercise.

Happy little children, skies are bright above you,
Trees bend down to kiss you, breeze and blossom love you.

Blue is the color of heaven,
And blue is the color for me.

The birds are glad ; the brier rose fills
The air with sweetness ; all the hills
Stretch green to June's unclouded sky.

—Whittier.

Some days will bring the golden sun,
Some days the rain will fall,
But we'll be glad on ev'ry one,
For God doth send them all.

The daffodils were fair to see,
They nodded lightly on the lea.

There's sweetness in all the breezes,
There's health in each breath of air

Gratitude is the fairest flower which springs from the soul ;
and the heart of man knoweth none more fragrant.

Genius is essentially creative ; it bears the character of the individual who possesses it. —Madame de Staël.

111. Selection for Dictation.

spi' der	place	swept
lil' y	feet	bough
which	cause	to-day'
ap' ple	hās' ty	crushed
bro' ken	a way'	but' ter fly

Can you put the spider's web back in place
 That has once been swept away ?
 Can you put the apple again on the bough
 Which fell at our feet to-day ?
 Can you put the lily cup back on the stem,
 And cause it to live and grow ?
 Can you mend the butterfly's broken wing
 That you crushed with a hasty blow ?

112. Rule for Spelling.

Most words ending in silent e drop the e before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

ar rive'	ar riv' ing	ar riv' al
ex plore'	ex plored'	ex plora' tion

Write from dictation the following verbs, together with their present and past participles :—

re fuse'	re trieve'	spec'u late
al lēge'	re prove'	nom'i nate
ex pire'	con sūme'	nav'i gate
ex hale'	per ceive'	de ter'mīne
im pose'	mis guide'	sym'pa thize
com pute'	im'i tate'	dis cour' age
al lüre'	de ceive'	sep'a rate

113. Words of Opposite Meaning.

i' dle	bus' y	frig' id	tōr' rid
in hale'	ex hale'	in clūde'	ex clūde'
tōugh	ten' der	straight	croōk' ěd
hope	de spair'	at tach'	de tach'
roūgh	smooth	ab' stract	con' crete

114. Possessives.

To form the possessive plural of nouns, add an apostrophe to the nominative plural, if it ends in s; if the nominative plural does not end in s, add an apostrophe and an s.

Nominative (or Objective) Plural.	Possessive Plural.
The smoke of the chimneys blackens the house.	The chimneys' smoke blackens the house.
Mice have sharp teeth.	Mice's teeth are sharp.

Write the possessive plural of the following nouns :—

men	cav' ern	col' o nies
cälves	spi' der	om' ni bus
watch	jock' eys	bü'l rush
dwarf	can' dle	squad' rón
jok' ers	wit' ness	me ehan' ic
pu' pil	wäl' rus	at tor' ney

Write the following sentences from dictation :—

The wolves' howls struck terror to their hearts.
 The oxen's master is humane.
 This is the children's hour.
 The girls' names were written on the blackboard.
 The women's club holds its meetings on Thursdays.
 Mothers' meetings are meetings to which women go to learn how to take care of the health of their children.

115. Use of Capitals.

Begin with capitals the names of religious denominations,—

Methodists, Roman Catholics, Baptists, Unitarians.

Begin with capitals the names of political parties,—

Whigs, Tories, Democrats, Republicans, Know-nothings, Populists.

Begin with capitals the names of great events and of great writings remarkable in religious or political history,—

The American Revolution, the Declaration of Independence, the Scriptures, the Magna Charta.

Dictation Exercise.

Parliament passed the Stamp Act in 1765, and the Boston Port Bill in 1773.

The French and Indian War left America in the hands of the English.

The Missouri Compromise was an agreement between the members of Congress from the free states and those from the slave states.

The Constitution provides that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

Politically, the government of England was divided between the two great parties of the Whigs and the Tories, since succeeded by the Liberals and Conservatives.

The Church of England was likewise divided into two parties, known as High Church and Low Church.

The first or original political parties in the United States were the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists.

Pennsylvania was settled largely by members of the Society of Friends, commonly known as Quakers.

116. Words Pronounced Alike.

ATE. We *ate* our dinner by the light of the stars.
 EIGHT. King Alfred gave *eight* hours to sleep.
 ALL. *All*, except the tardy pupils, were dismissed.
 AWL. The shoemaker should stick to his *awl* and his last.
 BEECH. *Beech* trees have long branches.
 BEACH. The *beach* was strewn with seaweed and shells.
 GUEST. All were delighted with the *guest* of the evening.
 GURESSED. They never *guessed* the truth.
 Bōw. The *bow* that spans the storm is bright.
 BEAU. Katrina Van Tassel had another *beau*, who scorned
 Ichabod Crane.

117. Cardinal and Ordinal Numbers.

e lev'en	eight	mil' liónth
fif' teen	twelfth	twen' ti eth
sev' en ty	thir' ty	bil' liónth
thou' sand	sixth	four' teenth
eight' een	seventh	thou' sandth
hun' dredth	mil' lión	nine' teenth

Seven years after the death of Daniel Webster, the seventy-seventh anniversary of the great statesman's birthday was commemorated by a banquet at which the orator Rufus Choate made an address.

These oaks, of the species called white oaks, are twenty-four in number. The largest of these now left standing measured, in 1853, a few feet from the ground, about seventeen feet in circumference; a girth of twenty feet could easily be got by lowering the string and taking in the projections of several roots. One of its branches is over fifty feet long.

— *N. E. Magazine.*

118. Punctuation.

Separate by commas words alike in grammatical construction when arranged in a series,—

Anxious wives, mothers, and sisters wait for the news.

Separate the last word of the series, when not preceded by a conjunction, from the rest of the sentence by a comma,—

Charity beareth, believeth, hopeth, all things.

When the words in the series are connected by and, no commas are used,—

Warmth and light and softness mingle together.

Dictation Exercise.

September is dressing herself in showy dahlias and splendid marigolds and starry zinnias.

Ambition, persistence, courage, accomplish great results.

Banners yellow, glorious, golden,
On its roof did float and flow.

The still, warm, misty, dreamy Indian summer cannot be painted in words.

If I stay at home, I have food, warmth, leisure, books, friends.

Bird and blossom and bee
Wish me well as I pass.

119. Words of Opposite Meaning.

warm	cool	soon	late
past	fū'türe	pride	hu mil' i ty
chill	fe'ver	for'mer	lat'er
a bove'	be lōw'	worse	bet'er
in' ner	out'er	life	death

120. Nouns Changed to Verbs.

ab'stract	af' fix	tor'ment
ab stract'	af fix'	tor ment'
in'sult	ex' port	in'crease
in sult'	ex port'	in crease'
con'flict	sur'vey	con'verse
con flict'	sur vey'	con verse'
im'port	trans'fer	fōre'cāst
im port'	trans fer'	fōre cāst'

121. Words of Opposite Meaning.

be fore'	be hind'	of' ten	sel'dom
hith'er	thith'er	ēi'ther	nēi'ther
home	a broad'	full	emp'ty
fear'ful	fear'less	crēāte'	de stroy'
ab'sent	pres'ent	part'ing	meet'ing
păl'lid	rud'dy	deb'it	cred'it

122. Words Pronounced Alike.

SEEN.	The mountains were <i>seen</i> in the distance.
SCENE.	A charming <i>scene</i> of nature is displayed.
PAINS.	With great <i>pains</i> the task was accomplished.
PANES.	The window <i>panes</i> were small.
AL'TAR.	The Greeks built <i>altars</i> to many gods.
AL'TER.	We did not <i>alter</i> , or change, our course.
ASSENT'.	He would not <i>assent</i> , or agree, to our proposition.
ASCENT'.	The <i>ascent</i> of Mont Blanc is difficult and dangerous.

123. Possessives.

To form the possessive singular of nouns, add an apostrophe and an s to the nominative.

Nominative Singular.

Mary has a kite.
James had a sled.

Possessive Singular.

It is Mary's kite.
It was James's sled.

Write the possessive singular of the following nouns:—

cow	guide	fa' ther
box	night	for' tūne
ship	la' dy	tōur' ist
läss	Al' ice	Fran' cis
crōw	wom' an	post' man
girl	knight	dun' geon
watch	Hen' ry	mon'i tor
child	let' ter	min' is ter
scȳthe	he' ro	his' to ry

Write the following sentences from dictation:—

Yonder is my friend's house.

A boy's will is the wind's will.

When Queen Anne sat on the throne of England, George Washington's father was a Virginian lad of ten.

Thomas's father was the most prominent man in the neighborhood.

The peacock's feathers are brilliant in hue.

The army's camp was near the city.

The President's inauguration takes place on the 4th of March.

Mary has learned several of Longfellow's poems.

Irving's prose has given to him the name of the Addison of American literature.

124. Words Pronounced Alike.

LED. The path *led* to a cool spring.
LEAD. *Lead* is one of the metals in common use.

HIGH. The sun was *high* in the heavens.
HIE. We will to the greenwood *hie*.

TEAR. His eyes were clouded with *tears*.
TIER. *Tier* upon *tier* the walls were raised.

SO. We laughed *so* heartily that we could not speak.
SOW. Farmers *sow* seed in the spring.
SEW. Girls are taught to *sew*.

125. Words often Mispronounced.

ā ghast'	ĕx' īle	ī tăl' ic
pret' ty ¹	Ăr' āb	ad dress'
tăs' sel ²	ĕx act'	bel' lōws ³
děc' āde	păl' trĕ	in' ter ēst
t dē' al	rō bust'	prōç' ess
hōs' tīle	grā' tis	dīs' trict

126. Nouns Changed to Verbs.

con' voy	con' duct	in' ter change
con voy'	con duct'	in ter change'
re' print	in' ter dict	mis con' duct
re print'	in ter dict'	mis con duct'
con' sort	o' ver turn	ăl ter' năte
con sort'	o ver turn'	ăl' ter năte
com' press	at' tră bütē	coun' ter march
com press'	at trăb' ütē	coun ter march'

127. Plurals.

A few nouns ending in o form their plural by adding es to the singular.

Singular.	Plural.
mot' to	mot' toes
ne' gro	ne' groes

Write from dictation both the singular and the plural of—

ve' to	po ta' to	brà vã' do
he' ro	ví rã' go	vol ca' no
eeh' o	to mã' to	buf' fa lo
car' go	tor pẽ' do	mõs qui' to
brã' vo	mù lat' to	in nû ãn' do
grot' to	tor na' do	man i fes' to
cal' i co	em bar' go	des per ã' do

128. Meaning Determined by Pronunciation.

AU GUST'.	Grand, stately.
AU' GUST.	The eighth month.
MÝ NÛTE'.	Very small.
MIN' UTE.	Sixty seconds.
OB' JECT.	Something under notice.
OB JECT'.	To make opposition, in words or in argument.
CON CERT'.	To plan together.
CON' CERT.	A musical entertainment.
EN' TRANCE.	Place of entry.
EN TRÁNCE'.	To put into a trance.
TRANS PORT'.	To carry across.
TRANS' PORT.	Enthusiasm, rapture.
IN' CENSE.	Fragrant gums and spices burned in worship.
IN CENSE'.	To arouse to anger.

129. Plurals.

Most nouns ending in o form their plural by adding s to the singular.

Singular.

ha' lo
cam'e o

Plural.

ha' los
cam'e os

Write from dictation both the singular and the plural of—

bam boo'	tȳ' ro	me men' to
pě àn'o	ăl'to	kan gă roo'
quar' to	so' lo	stī let' to
em' brȳ o	can'to	con trăl' to
oc tā' vo	lăs'so	pōrt fōl' io
stū' di o	fōl' io	dū o děç'i mo
pro vī' ſo	cück' oo	so prä' no

130. Selection for Dictation.

dew' drop	flow' ers	spar' kle
sweet	rose	pět' als
could	smell	deed
think	word	ques' tions
un kind'	would	tri' fling
un said'	un dōne'	an oth' er

Can you put the dewdrop back on the flowers,
And make them sparkle and shine?

Can you put the petals back on the rose?
If you could, would it smell as sweet?

You may think my questions trifling, dear;
Let me ask another one:

Can a hasty word be ever unsaid,
Or a deed unkind undone?

131. Words Pronounced Alike.

By. Things done *by* halves are never done right.
BUY. *Buy* only those things that you need.

DEAR. That which is *dear* is highly prized.
DEER. Hiawatha hunted the red *deer* in the forest.

BRAKE. He climbed the hill through *brakes* and brambles.
BREAK. If it freezes, the water may *break* the pitcher.

RIGHT. Always try to do *right*.
RITE. Baptism is a religious *rite*.
WRITE. The Chinese *write* their names in characters which seem very strange to us.

OAR. A boat is rowed with *oars*.
ORE. At the end of a week the miners divided the *ore*.
O'ER. My little ones kissed me many times *o'er*.

132. Selection for Dictation.

ten' der	beech	sap' ling
oak	which	know
stroke	change	teach
ei' ther	aught	what ev' er
sin' gle	shad' ow y	green' wood

For the tender beech and the sapling oak,
 That grow by the shadowy rill,
 You may cut down both at a single stroke,
 You may cut down which you will.

But this you must know, that as long as they grow,
 Whatever change may be,
 You can never teach either oak or beech
 To be aught but a greenwood tree.

— *Thomas Love Peacock.*

133. Punctuation.

Separate by commas pairs of words forming a series,—

He begged and borrowed, trafficked and bartered, toiled and saved, and by such means kept the wolf from the door.

Separate by commas phrases or brief clauses forming a series,—

To know him, to serve him, to enjoy him, was with them the great end of existence.

Dictation Exercise.

Oh! it was sweet, in the clear moonlight,
To tread the starry plain of even,
To meet the thousand eyes of night,
And feel the cooling breath of heaven!

Whoever can endure unmixed delight, whoever can tolerate music and painting and poetry all in one, whoever wishes to be rid of thought and to let the busy anvils of the brain be silent for a time, let him read the Faery Queene. — *Lowell*.

In sickness and in health, in success and in failure, in joy and in sorrow, he preserved the same tranquil mind.

134. Words often Mispronounced.

dō main'	ăl lȳ'	chās' ten ²
flōr' id	hōv' er	fräg' īle
dōn' keȳ	vīš' or	Ār' à bic
här' ass	hus' tle ¹	be cäuse'
cà nine'	gäp' ing	dis şolve'
per sist'	cōme' ly	trans act'
gōs' pěl	prěl' åte	dis cōurse

Pronounced: ¹ hüs'l. ² chā's'n.

135. Plurals.

Some nouns ending in f or fe form their plural by changing f or fe into v and adding es to the singular.

Singular.	Plural.
knife	knives
shelf	shelves

Write from dictation both the singular and the plural of—

wolf	loaf	hälf
elf	cälf	beef
wife	life	sheaf
leaf	self	thief

136. Plurals.

Most nouns ending in f or fe form their plural by adding s to the singular.

Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
serf	serfs	waif	waifs
strife	strifes	fife	fifes

Write from dictation both the singular and the plural of—

dwarf	turf	re proof'
skiff	puff	mås' tiff
be lief'	safe	bail' iff
proöf	muff	hand' cuff
brief	hööf	mis' chlef
shë'r iff	gulf	plain' tiff
gï räffe'	rööf	hand' ker chief ¹

137. Words of Opposite Meaning.

stiff	lim' ber	like	dif'fer ent
ev' er	nev' er	least	great' est
with in'	with out'	lend	bor' row
far' thest	near' est	dwarf	gi' ant
ob tūse'	à cûte'	in' side	out' side
col lect'	scat' ter	top	bot' tom

138. Words often Mispronounced.

à rō' mà	är' id	rō mănce'
rep' tîle	jäunt	än ôth' er
säun' ter	ù shûrp'	İ tal' ian ³
bôu quet' ¹	nâ' şal	busi' ness ⁴
gal' lôws ²	ex tõl'	côv' èt oüs
fûl' sôme	dõç' île	dõm' i cîle
mû şë' um	tî râde'	měm' ô ry

139. Words Pronounced Alike.

MAIL. Will you send the package by *mail* or express ?

MALE. The *male* robin feeds the little birds.

GREAT. To their *great* joy they saw a ship in the distance.

GRATE. The fire burned low in the *grate*.

MAID. The skipper's daughter was a dainty *maid*.

MADE. Her clothes were *made* of the warmest materials.

ROÖT. The willow has many long *roots*.

ROUTE. There are three pleasant *routes* to California.

MEAN. Can you tell what these letters *mean* ?

MIEN. The court was made up of lords and ladies of stately *mien*.

Pronounced: ¹ bôo kâ'. ² gă'l' lüs. ³ İ tal' yan. ⁴ blz' nës.

140. Punctuation.

Separate from the rest of the sentence by commas words, phrases, and clauses out of their natural order,—

Those whom we love, we yearn to help.

Separate the subject from the predicate by commas when the subject is extended, or when the subject clause ends and the predicate begins with a verb,—

He who would be a great soul in the future, must be a great soul now.

Whoever reigns, must serve.

Dictation Exercise.

By the faults of others, wise men correct their own.

To become one with the good, generous, and true, is to become, in a manner, good, generous, and true yourself.

Dare to be true, nothing can need a lie;

A fault which needs it most, grows two thereby.

— *Herbert.*

As we advance in life, we learn the limit of our abilities.

— *Froude.*

What ardently we wish, we soon believe.

— *Young.*

From this point, I saw before me the gigantic outline of the Coliseum.

In every thorn, delightful wisdom grows ;

In every rill, a sweet instruction flows. — *Young.*

The knowledge that will hold good in working, hold thou to that.

Whatever man dare, I dare.

Backward through the misty shadows

Of the years that since have flown,

Comes that echo to my fancy

Like some long-forgotten tone.

141. Selections for Dictation.

shore	a bove'	al' ways
morn' ing	sing' ing	crea' tures
Brown' ing	ā wāk' en ing	ev er more'
fam'ily	con'ti nents	chil' dren

'Tis always morning somewhere, and above
 The awakening continents, from shore to shore,
 Somewhere the birds are singing evermore.

— Longfellow.

God made all the creatures and gave them
 Our love and our fear
 To show, we and they are his children,
 One family here.

— Browning.

142. Words of Opposite Meaning.

con'cave	con'vex	care'ful	care'less
in'ward	out'ward	ā'gēd	yoūth'ful
sum	dif'fer ence	mul'ti pl'y	di vide'
nat'ur al	ar ti fi'cial	wake'ful	sleep'y
mi'ser	spend' thri ft	lead'er	fol' low er

143. Words Pronounced Alike.

RICE. The Chinese live chiefly on *rice*.
 RISE. Behind the house was a hill, or *rise* of ground.
 AIR. The *air* was warm and the sky was bright.
 ERE. *Ere* nightfall the flowers had faded.
 HEIR. He is *heir* to his father's estate.
 CITE. Why *cite*, or quote, what is not law?
 SITE. He could not have chosen a more desirable *site* for his summer residence.
 SIGHT. Sometimes ten or twelve weasels were in *sight* at once.

144. Plurals.

Nouns ending in y preceded by a vowel form their plural by adding s to the singular.

Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
re lay'	re lays'	ab' bey	ab' beys
pul' ley	pul' leys	nose' gay	nose' gays

Write from dictation both the singular and the plural of—

gal' ley	al loy'	jour' ney
don' key	cōv' ey	pāl' frey
af fray'	de coy'	chim' ney
tur' key	es' say	hol' i day
par' ley	en' voy	stair' way
lack' ey	mon' ey	Sat' ur day

145. Plurals.

Nouns ending in y preceded by a consonant form their plural by changing y into i and adding es to the singular.

Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
pop' py	pop' pies	lil' y	lil' ies
cher' ry	cher' ries	treā' ty	treā' ties

Write from dictation both the singular and the plural of—

thē' o ry	fan' cy	cēr' e mo ny
mel' o dy	bel' fry	mo nop' o ly
com' e dy	fol' ly	an tiq' ui ty
mem' o ry	beaū' ty	au thōr' i ty
va ri' e ty	trō' phy	dis cov' er y
prōph' e cy	dep' u ty	pos si bil' i ty
bat' ter y	fel' o ny	ec' sta sy

146. Words of Opposite Meaning.

wise	fool'ish	suc cess'	fail'ure
saint	sin'ner	per suade'	dis suade'
ur'ban	rus'tic	mild	se vere'
bär'ren	fēr'tile	sul'len	cheer'ful
ex'port	im'port	mi'nor	ma'jor

147. Words often Mispronounced.

cal'dron	äl'der	hěr'ō īne
mis'er y	măt'in	trív'ī al
suf fice' ¹	fi'nīte	hō rī'zōn
ôr'dē al	pā'thos	reg'ū lar
coûr'tē oüs	hom'age ²	prē tense'
ȝen'ū īne	brā vā'dō	măg à zīne'

148. Selection for Dictation.

wā' ter	whose	căr'riage
jour'ney	once	play'ful
a gree'	cloud	hap'pened
breeze	ease	coun'try

Some little drops of water,
 Whose home was in the sea,
 To go upon a journey
 Once happened to agree.
 A cloud they had for carriage,
 Their horse a playful breeze,
 And over land and country
 They rode awhile at ease.

— *Eleanor Smith's Songs.*

149. Rule for Spelling.

Some words ending in silent e retain the e before a suffix beginning with a vowel, to prevent a change in pronunciation or to preserve the identity of the word.

peace	peace' a ble	coûr' âge	coûr â' geoûs
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Write from dictation the following words:—

toe' ing	hoe' ing	man' age a ble
trace' a ble	dye' ing	no' tice a ble
change' a ble	shoe' ing	serv' ice a ble
charge' a ble	singe' ing	ad van tâ' geous
out râ' geous	tinge' ing	pro nounce' a ble

150. Rule for Spelling.

Most words ending in silent e retain the e before suffixes beginning with a consonant.

like	like' ness	lone	lone' some
------	------------	------	------------

Write from dictation the following words:—

change' ful	live' ly	blame' wor thy
whole' some	safe' ty	re quire' ment
shame' less	home' ly	pos' i tive ly
fledge' ling	care' ful	meas' ure ment
sup' ple ness	dûke' dôm	de fense' less
med' dle some	hope' ful	a chieve' ment

Write from dictation the following exceptions:—

wis' dom	dû' ly	ar' gu ment
judg' ment	aw' ful	ac cru' ment
nurs' ling	tru' ly	a bridg' ment
lodg' ment	whol' ly	ac knôwl' edg ment

151. Punctuation.

A semicolon is used to separate the parts of a sentence when these parts are subdivided by commas,—

There's joy in the mountains,
There's life in the fountains;
Small clouds are sailing,
Blue sky prevailing,
The rain is over and gone.

When clauses or long complex phrases have a common dependence, separate them by semicolons,—

When you cover the blemishes and excuse the failings of a friend; when you bury his weakness in silence and proclaim his strength abroad; when you think only of his virtues; then you do loyal service to friendship.

Dictation Exercise.

We can almost fancy that we are visiting him in his small lodgings; that we see him sitting at the old organ beneath the faded green hangings; that we can catch the quick twinkle of his eyes, rolling in vain to find the day; that we are reading in the lines of his noble countenance the proud and mournful history of his glory and his affliction. — *Macaulay.*

Great crowds of scarlet columbines
Made sunrise in the wood,
Against the darkness of the pines;
In lilac gauze amid green vines,
The wild geraniums stood.

Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies.

— *Pope.*

Goldilocks sat on the grass,
Tying up of posies rare;
Hardly could a sunbeam pass
Through the gold that was her hair.

152. Words often Mispronounced.

ex'tant	dā'tā	bē trōth'
pēr'fēct	tēn'et	ehrīs' ten ¹
mōn'grēl	däunt	in quīr'y
oc tā'vo	ex ălt'	trān'quīl
hōme'ly	jōc'und	fōre'hēad ²

153. Words of Opposite Meaning.

eas'y	dif'fi cult	rare	fre'quent
moun'tain	val'ley	fixed	change'a ble
friend'ly	hōs'tile	jūn'ior	sēn'ior
no'where	ev'er y where	fore'most	hind'most
in te'ri or	ex te'ri or	tō geth'er	a sun'der
dis tinct'	in dis tinct'	in gēn'u ous	re served'

154. Selection for Dictation.

tum'bling	ground	fright'ened
home	folk	brook'let
com pelled'	roam	căr'ried

But ah, they were so many!
 At last the carriage broke,
 And to the ground came tumbling
 These frightened little folk.
 And through the moss and grasses
 They were compelled to roam
 Until a brooklet found them,
 And carried them all home.

— Eleanor Smith's Songs.

155. Words Pronounced Alike.

JAM, a conserve of fruit; to crowd.

JAMB, sidepiece of a door or ~~other~~ opening.

PLATE, a shallow dish.

PLAIT, a flat fold; a braid.

PEER, an equal; a nobleman.

PIER, a projecting wharf.

MOTE, a small particle of matter.

MOAT, a ditch around a castle.

SCULL, a boat; a short oar.

SKULL, the bony case inclosing the brain.

156. Punctuation.

Separate from the rest of the sentence by commas words or phrases added for the sake of contrast or explanation,—

Not loud talk, but earnest effort, accomplishes results.

A comma sometimes takes the place of an omitted word to make the meaning clear,—

A wise man seeks to shine in himself; a fool, in others.

Dictation Exercise.

Dark clothes are warm in summer, because they absorb the rays of the sun.

Onward, onward, may we press

Through the path of duty;

Virtue is true happiness,

Excellence, true beauty.

— Montgomery.

Be silent, or say something better than silence.

Deeds show what we are; words, what we should be.

Not in the shouts and plaudits of the throng,

But in ourselves, are triumph and defeat. — Longfellow.

157. Rule for Spelling.

Words of more than one syllable, ending in y preceded by a consonant, change y into i before all suffixes except those beginning with i.

mul' ti ply	mul' ti plied	mul ti pli ca' tion
ac cōm' pa ny	ac cōm' pa nied	ac cōm' pa ni ment

Write from dictation the following words : —

sat' is fied	de ni' al	home' li ness
boun' ti ful	va' ri ance	vic to' ri ous
en' vi a ble	răr' ē fied	em bod' i ment
me mo' ri al	pen' ni less	mul' ti pli er
stěalth' i ly	qual' i fied	or' di na ri ly
me lo' di ous	hap' pi ness	grat i fi ca' tion

158. Rule for Spelling.

Most words ending in y preceded by a vowel retain the y before a suffix.

de stroy'	de stroy' er	de stroy' ing
por tray'	por tray' ing	por tray' al

Write the following words from dictation : —

gray' ish	de coyed'	dis mayed'
buoy' ant	buy' ing	es' say ist
de layed'	o beyed'	pur vey' or
slay' ing	boy' ish	de ploy' ing
gay' e ty	joy' ous	jour' ney ing
al layed'	de cayed'	way' ward
mon' eyed	pay' a ble	em ploy' ment

Exceptions : laid, paid, said, saith, dai' ly, staid.

159. Words often Mispronounced.

trīb' ūne	trō' phy	dī plō' mà
let' tuce ¹	ē' go tīshm	op pō' nent
com peer'	wōnt' ēd	in ūn' date
chām' ber	sin'gū lar	dē cō' roūs
lē' nī ent	lȳ cē' um	dī' à lōgue
rā' tion ²	dī vulge'	crin' o líne

160. Words requiring Careful Discrimination.

PAL' ĀTE, the roof of the mouth.

PAL' ĚTTE, a thin board or tablet used by painters.

CŌUŠ' IN, child of an aunt or uncle.

Cōz' EN, to deceive; to cheat.

DĒ ŠERT', to forsake; to abandon.

DĚš ŠERT', the last course at table.

CĀR' ĀT, a weight of three and one-fifth grains Troy.

CĀR' RÓT, a vegetable.

161. Selection for Dictation.

Gre' cian	gar' den	chil' dren
fleece	sheep	play' ing
gold' en	horns	fās' tened
drag' on	sto' ry	guard' ed

Long, long ago, there was a Grecian king who had two little children, a boy and a girl. One day while they were playing in the garden they saw a fine large sheep. His fleece and his horns were all of gold. There is a story about this golden fleece, and how it was kept for many years fastened to an oak tree, and guarded by a dragon.

162. Contractions.

Some shortened forms representing words are called contractions.

o'er for over e'er for ever she's for she is

In a contraction an apostrophe is used to take the place of the omitted letter or letters.

A contraction is never followed by a period.

Learn the following contractions:—

I'm	for I am	you're	for you are
he's	" he is	they're	" they are
'tis	" it is	ne'er	" never
I'll	" I will	you'll	" you will
let's	" let us	don't	" do not
can't	" cannot	wouldn't	" would not

Dictation Exercise.

Success is counted sweetest
By those who ne'er succeed.

'Tis willing hand ! 'tis cheerful heart !
The two best friends I know.

O velvet bee, you're a dusty fellow !

The trees are Indian princes,
But soon they'll turn to ghosts.

The cloudlets are lazily sailing
O'er the blue Atlantic sea.

— Heine.

As the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.

— Pope.

Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,
And e'en his failings leaned to virtue's side. — Goldsmith.

163. Abbreviations.

An abbreviation is a shortened form to represent a word.

Mr. for Mister

bbl. " barrel

Hon. " Honorable

Place a period after every abbreviation.

Miss is not an abbreviation, and should not be followed by a period.

Learn the following abbreviations:—

E. for east	Vol. for volume
gal. " gallon	Chap. " chapter
Ans. " answer	Tues. " Tuesday
Sun. " Sunday	Mo. " Missouri
Lex. " lexicon	N. Y. " New York
P.M. " afternoon	N. J. " New Jersey
Esq. " Esquire	Dept. " department
Col. " Colonel	Conj. " conjunction
Oct. " October	D.D. " Doctor of Divinity
Jan. " January	A.D. " In the year of our Lord
Mrs. " Mistress	
Gov. " Governor	Rt. Rev. " Right Reverend

Dictation Exercise.

Gen. Grant was elected to the Presidency for two successive terms.

Col. Carter is the Southern hero of one of F. Hopkinson Smith's most charming stories.

Tuesday, Mar. 2, 1897, was Shrove Tuesday.

George Washington is buried at Mt. Vernon, Va.

The letter was addressed to Charles H. Chapman, Ph.D.

164. Selection for Dictation.

ques' tion	com' plex	solved
ven' ture	bus' y	sug ges' tion
flut' ter	breasts	tim' ber
paus' ing	hith' er	sun' shine

Who does his duty is a question
 Too complex to be solved by me,
 But he, I venture the suggestion,
 Does part of his that plants a tree.

Hither the busy birds shall flutter
 With the light timber for their nests,
 And, pausing from their labor, utter
 The morning sunshine in their breasts.

— Lowell.

165. Derivatives.

Some adjectives may be made into abstract nouns by suffixing ness.

Adjective.	Noun.	Adjective	Noun.
state' ly	state' li ness	sweet	sweet' ness
for get' ful	for get' ful ness	still	still' ness

Make abstract nouns from the following adjectives : —

love' ly	shy	guilt' less
con cise'	bold	gôr' geoüs
bash' ful	pale	right' eous
list' less	use' ful	de sir' a ble
pit' eous	trite	sub mis' sive
dread' ful	sup' ple	de lib' er ate
rest' less	re miss'	pic tur esque'

166. Derivatives.

Some verbs may be changed into nouns by suffixing er.

Verb.	Noun.
fōrge	fōr' ger
plant	plant' er
mul' ti ply	mul' ti pli er

Add er to the following verbs, changing them into nouns:—

be hold'	ac cuse'	dis claim'
sup pliy'	re tail'	con trive'
tra duce'	in form'	or' gan ize'
mur' der	strike	con sume'
slan' der	suf' fer	en ter tain'
re ceive'	de fend'	dis sem' ble
per form'	man' age	ad ver tise'

167. Selection for Dictation.

through	friends	break' fast
ev' er y	a broad'	a far'
streams	nōne	be side'
my self'	dreams	moun' taīn

From breakfast on through all the day
 At home among my friends I stay,
 But every night I go abroad
 Afar into the land of Nod.

All by myself I have to go,
 With none to tell me what to do,—
 All alone beside the streams
 And up the mountain side of dreams.



— Stevenson.

168. Words of Two or More Meanings.

AIR. With the first notes of the *air* there was silence.
The mountain *air* is invigorating.

LIGHT. A *light* heart lives long.
We stand in our own *light*.

BÜ'REAU.¹ From her *bureau* drawer she takes her jewels.
He is the chief of the *Bureau* of Supplies.

IN'TER ĚST. The *interest* in the project is very general.
Certificate holders can now obtain their *interest*.

169. Words often Mispronounced.

miăš' mă	ă dept'	pă' àn' īst
fōr' ger y	lĕv' ēe	nă' tión al ⁴
rĕ sĕarch'	stră' tă	ex' qui šite
ex' ăm' ple	con' strüe	drăm' à tĭst
hĕr' ò išm	diš cern' ²	vĭne' yard ⁵
dif' fer ent	laŋ' guor ³	pă' tră òt išm

170. Words Pronounced Alike.

CHOİR, an organized company of singers.

QUIRE, twenty-four sheets of paper.

CAN'VAS, a coarse cloth.

CAN'VASS, to solicit votes.

CES'SION, a surrender of property.

SES'SION, term of meeting.

BOLD'ER, more ready to meet danger.

BOWL'DER, a rounded mass of rock.

BÓR'ÐUGH, an incorporated town.

BŘ'R'RÖW, a hole in the earth made by an animal for shelter.

Pronounced: ¹ bū'rō. ² díz zĕrn'. ³ laŋ' gwĕr. ⁴ năsh' ūn al. ⁵ vĭn' yerd.

171. Punctuation.

Dependent clauses when restrictive are not separated from the rest of the sentence,—

A man who is good at making excuses is good for nothing else.

Dependent clauses when explanatory, or not closely connected in both sense and construction, are separated from the rest of the sentence by commas,—

Time, which is most valuable, is most trifled with.

Dictation Exercise.

Language was given us that we might say pleasant things to each other.

Noiseless falls the foot of time
That only treads on flowers.

— W. R. Spencer.

My heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky. — Wordsworth.

Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just.

He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small. — Coleridge.

He makes no friends who never made a foe.

— Tennyson.

But what is truth? 'Twas Pilate's question put
To Truth itself, that deign'd him no reply.

— Cowper.

I wish my heart were a rosy cloud
On the sunset edge of even,
That tenderly bears the children's prayers
Through the open doors of Heaven. — Bates.

He danced in the elm, on the leafy spray
Where the nest of the oriole swings. — Bat

172. Selection for Dictation.

things	there	sights
strān' gest	plain	fright
nev' er	clear	Sté' ven son
cū' ri ous	mu' sic	re mem' ber

The strangest things are there for me,
 Both things to eat and things to see,
 And many frightening sights abroad
 Till morning in the land of Nod.

Try as I like to find the way,
 I never can get back by day,
 Nor can remember plain and clear
 The curious music that I hear.

— Stevenson.

173. Words of Two or More Meanings

BARK. *Bark* is a coat for tree and branches.
 Gayly the *bark* floated over the moonlit sea.
 Dogs will *bark* and bite.

BAY. His only chance was to keep them at *bay*.
 And Bristol sent her answering shout down Narragansett *Bay*.

FELL. A fiend more *fell* is nowhere found.
 The workman *fell* from the scaffold.

BOARD. The *board* of trustees met annually.
 On *board* the two ships, life hung idly.

Nov'EL. As a *novel* merely, it is a work of art.
 A salad of French stoneless cherries makes a *novel* relish.

Pū'PIL. In the center of the iris is the *pupil*.
 The purpose of the book is to train the *pupil* to become an intelligent reader.

174. Derivatives.

Some adjectives may be changed into adverbs by suffixing ly.

pre cise'	pre cise' ly
pleas' ant	pleas' ant ly

Change the following adjectives into adverbs by suffixing ly:—

strik' ing	gal' lant	plen' ti ful
grad' u al	jo' vi al	per' ma nent
jū dī cial	grace' ful	cā prī cious
bril' liant	con' crete	spir' it u al
fa mil' iar	cō' pi ous	vic to' ri ous
de lif' cious	cheer' ful	sym met' ric al

175. Selections for Dictation.

crown	heart	dī' a mónds
decked	head	con tent'
In' di an	sel' dom	stěad' fast
called	eas' y	tem' per ance
de spair'	la' bor	in grē' di ents

My crown is in my heart, not on my head ;
 Not decked with diamonds and Indian stones,
 Nor to be seen : my crown is called content ;
 A crown it is that seldom kings enjoy.

— Shakespeare.

The ingredients of long life are
 Steadfast temperance, open air,
 Easy labor, little care,
 Trust that never knows despair.

— Sir Philip Sidney.

176. Words of Two or More Meanings.

Bow. He made the most elaborate *bow* of his life.
 A dozen sailors jumped from the shattered *bow* of the sinking vessel.

RACE. A hare and a tortoise once ran a *race*.
 We belong to the Anglo-Saxon *race*.

STRAIN. Soft *strains* of music were heard.
 In his veins was the *strain* of war and adventure.
Strain not the laws to make their tortures grievous.

GROUND. The *ground* was covered with snow.
 There was no *ground* for the suspicion.
 On the *ground* were about four thousand troops.
 She wore a muslin of light *ground* with lavender spots.

177. Derivatives.

Some verbs may be changed into nouns by suffixing ment.

Verb.	Noun.	Verb.	Noun.
pave	pave' ment	en list'	en list' ment
a but'	a but' ment	set' tle	set' tle ment

Change the following verbs into nouns by suffixing ment:—

de file'	à dorm'	noür' ish
al lure'	re tire'	re fresh'
re fine'	in dict' ¹	in fringe'
in duce'	en tice'	com mence'
ad just'	re sent'	en tan _g le
con tent'	en rich'	em bel' lish
ac quire'	ad journ'	dis coûr' åge

Pronounced: ¹ In dit.

178. Selection for Dictation.

print' ed	tongue	spake
treas' ures	pic' tured	pla' ces
pleas' ant	si' lent ly	house' hold

The pleasant books that silently among
 Our household treasures take familiar places,
 And are to us as if a living tongue
 Spake from the printed leaves or pictured faces.

—Longfellow.

179. Words often Mispronounced.

cir' euſt	joŭſt	pōr' trait
part' ner	pur' pōrt	grān' à ry
fac' tō ry	ex'cel lent	ră' tiōn al ¹
slōth' ful	gos' ling	fā' vor īte
rē cōurſe'	sal' à ry	um brěl' là
im' pē tūs	serv' ile	chōc' ò lāte

180. Selection for Dictation.

cow' ſlip	mead' ows	star' tles
whis' per ing	chāl' ice	but' ter cup
squir' rel	shin' gly	blos' som ing
down' ward	shag' bark	dan' de li ons

The cowslip startles in meadows green,
 The buttercup catches the sun in its chalice.

The breeze comes whispering in our ear
 That dandelions are blossoming near.

The squirrel, on the shingly shagbark's bough,
 Now saws, now lists with downward ear. —Lowell.

181. Words requiring Careful Discrimination.

EXCEPT', to leave out; to exclude.

ACCEP'T, to receive with favor.

AFFECT', to produce a change upon.

EFFECT', to accomplish.

TOUR, a journey.

TOW'ER, a high building.

ER'RAND, a message; a commission.

ER'RANT, wandering; wild.

AR'RANT, very bad; wicked.

MED AL, a stamped piece of metal intended as a memento.

MED'DLE, to interfere.

182. Rule for Spelling.

Words of one syllable, and words of more than one syllable with the accent on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel, except when the addition of the suffix throws the accent nearer the beginning of the word.

pro pel'

pro pelled'

pro pel' ler

re fer'

ref' er ence

re ferred'

Write from dictation the following words:—

pre ferred'

star' ry

be gin' ning

def' er ence

spanned

ac quit' tal

re mit' ted

a bet' tor

an nul' ling

ex pel' ling

re belled'

pref' er ence

con trolled'

con ferred'

com mit' ting

ex cel' ling

en trapped'

con' fer ence

re bel' lion

dis pelled'

trans ferred'

183. Rule for Spelling.

Words of more than one syllable with the accent not on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant, do not double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

gath' er	gath' ered	gath' er ing
trav' el	trav' el er	trav' eled

Write the following verbs from dictation, together with their present and past participles:—

prof' it	pi' lot	whis' per
bōth' er	căr' ol	fresh' en
an' swer	ren' der	wor' ship
suc' cor	gal' lop	im pěr' il
buf' fet	sim' per	ben' e fit
lin' ger	hec' tor	bright' en
char' ter	gos' sip	dis cov' er
quick' en	wān' der	re mem' ber

184. Selections for Dictation.

vice	sense	mean
beau' ty	de tests'	wick' ed
pro fane'	prac' tice	de spis' es
swear' ing	po lite' ness	ehär' ac ter
pro motes'	pōs sess' es	hap' pi ness

The foolish and wicked practice of profane swearing is a vice so mean and low that every person of sense and character detests and despises it.

— *Washington.*

Politeness promotes beauty in him who possesses it, and happiness in those about him.

— *Beecher.*

185. Names of Animals.

ti' ger	gnū ¹	rac coon'
bī' son	lynx	coȳ' ō tē ²
rab' bit	goat	ō' če lōt
bea' ver	cam' el	squir' rēl
tur' key	horse	el' e phant
hȳ ē' nā	moose	an' te lope
gā zelle'	ot' ter	rht nōč' e ros
buf' fa lo	zē' brā	o rang'-qu tang

The cat belongs to a powerful family, at the head of which is the lion. The tiger is another near relative of the cat; and the leopard, the panther, the jaguar, and the lynx are also her kinsfolk. These animals have the rough tongue, sharp teeth and claws, the cushioned feet and light tread, which are characteristic of the cat family.

The camel is a native of Arabia, and is indispensable to the Arabs. It has been called the "ship of the desert." The thick sole of the camel protects its feet from the burning sand of the deserts. Of the different breeds, the dromedary, which has but one hump, is the most agile.

186. Words Defined.

FLIM'SY, without strength; of loose structure.

UM'PIRE, one who decides a controversy.

RE'SIGN', to yield to another; to withdraw.

FEL'ON, a person guilty of a crime.

PRO'BATE, official proof of a will.

CLI'ENT, one who applies to a lawyer for advice.

GOTH'IC, a style of architecture with pointed arches, etc.

CRI'sIS, the decisive moment; the turning point.

187. Derivatives.

Some nouns may be changed into adjectives by suffixing al.

Noun.	Adjective.	Noun.	Adjective.
na'ture	năt'ural	cen'ter	cen'tral
or'igin	orig'i nal	na'tion	nătion al

Change the following nouns into adjectives by suffixing al:—

är'sēnic	cÿn'ic	in'ci dent
sū'i cide	mu'sic	con di' tion
fā nat'ic	crit'ic	sen'ti ment
scrip'ture	zō'di ac	con jec'ture
ad di'tion	tri'umph	a rith'me tic
ac'ci dent	mā'ni ac	con ver sa'tion
rhet'o ric	hĕr'e tic	con sti tū'tion

188. Derivatives.

Some nouns may be changed into adjectives by suffixing ous.

Noun.	Adjective.	Noun.	Adjective.
pĕr'il	pĕr'il ous	trai'tor	trai'tor ous
glo'ry	glo'ri ous	in'ju ry	in jū'ri ous

Suffix ous to the following nouns, changing them into adjectives:—

mar'vel	en'vy	lux'ury
haz'ard	o'dor	fă'lacy
dan'ger	vig'or	mys'ter y
mur'der	li'bel	in'dus try
clam'or	hū'mor	ac'rimony
mel'o dy	rig'or	har'mony
fel'o ny	ven'om	sanc'timoni

189. Selection for Dictation.

quail	skulk	quick' ly
pleas' ant	pi' geon	in' sects
chick' ens	brook' let	tin' kling
swārm' ing	wood' land	throb' ing
hum' ble bee	pär' tridge	wood' peck er

The butterfly and humblebee
 Come to the pleasant woods with me;
 Quickly before me runs the quail,
 Her chickens skulk behind the rail;
 High up the lone wood pigeon sits,
 And the woodpecker pecks and flits;
 Sweet woodland music sinks and swells,
 The brooklet rings its tinkling bells,
 The swarming insects drone and hum,
 The partridge beats his throbbing drum.

— Trowbridge.

190. Synonyms.

Complete the following sentences by inserting the right word in the right place:—

There is a machine to — apples. It also cuts them into —. You can look at one in the hardware —. Patent leather sometimes — but it — its color. It is cruel to — a — brute. The house was —. I once — two ants — a wasp to the — of a hill. — I ask you a question, please ?

may	can	top	sum' mit
strike	beat	va' cant	emp' ty
saw	watched	drag' ging	pull' ing
keeps	holds	cracks	splits
pie' ces	parts	pare	peel
store	shop	dumb	mute

191. Review in Punctuation.

Write the following sentences from dictation, and give the reason for the use of each capital and each punctuation mark: —

Raphael paints wisdom; Handel sings it, Phidias carves it, Shakespeare writes it, Wren builds it, Columbus sails it, Washington arms it, Watt mechanizes it.

— Emerson.

Where does the snow go,
So white on the ground?
Under May's azure
No flake can be found.
Look into the lily
Some sweet summer hour;
There blooms the snow
In the heart of the flower.

And everywhere, here and always,
If we would but open our eyes,
We should find, through these beaten footpaths,
Our way into Paradise.

Books should to one of these four ends conduce,
For wisdom, piety, delight, or use. — Denham.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor. — Cowper.

Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I give my heart
and hand to this vote.

Cheerful at noon he wakes from short repose,
Breathes the keen air, and carols as he goes.

— Goldsmith.

The rose and the thorn, sorrow and gladness, are linked
together. — Saadi.

The silence that accepts merit as the most natural thing in
the world, is the highest applause. — Emerson.

192. Derivatives.

Some verbs may be changed into nouns by suffixing ion.

Verb.	Noun.	Verb.	Noun.
se lect'	se lec' tion	dic' tate	dic ta' tion
pro gress'	pro gres' sion	med'i tate	med i ta' tion

Change the following verbs into nouns by suffixing ion :—

per'fect	act	con vulse'
re flect'	ex ert'	com press'
pre dict'	a dopt'	frus' trate
dis sect'	cre ate'	con struct'
in flict'	in sert'	pop'u late
ro'tate	in vent'	vin'di cate
dis cuss'	de sert'	com'pen sate

193. Derivatives.

Some adjectives may be changed into nouns by suffixing ity.

Adjective.	Noun.	Adjective.	Noun.
pläç' id	plà cid'i ty	sol' id	so lid'i ty
ab surd'	ab surd'i ty	civ'il	ci vil'i ty

Make nouns from the following adjectives by suffixing ity :—

ma türe'	ăç' id	hos'tile
ur bâne'	ăr' id	pop'u lar
prô lix'	e' qual	joc'u lar
na'tive	ăg' ile	im'be cile
ad'verse	to'tal	prod'i gal
ob scure'	mor'al	sin'gu lar
neū'tral	se rene'	per'son al

94. Punctuation.

Use a semicolon to separate the clauses of a compound sentence when the second clause is added by way of contrast or explanation,—

It is not enough to have a sound mind; the principal thing is to make a good use of it.

Use a comma to separate the clauses of a compound sentence when one clause makes a statement upon which the other is based,—

Tell me what company you keep, and I will tell you what you are.

Dictation Exercise.

There is always hope in a man that actually and earnestly works; in idleness alone is there perpetual despair.

Take care of the minutes, and the hours will take care of themselves.

The small courtesies sweeten life; the greater enoble it.

A good deed is never lost; he who sows courtesy reaps friendship, and he who plants kindness gathers love.

— *Basil.*

Every man desires to live long; but no man would be old.

— *Swift.*

195. Words often Mispronounced.

ōm' ī noǒs	fē' al ty	fem' ī nīne
děf' ī čít	gī răffe'	ap păr'ent
līve' lōng	en grōss'	des' ig nate
ăl' gĕ bră	mo şā' ic	sac' rī fīce ¹
ab dō' měn	con' cōrd	dis sem' ble
dě crěp' it	dī verge'	mer' căn tīle

Pronounced: ¹ săk' rī fīz.

196. Words requiring Careful Discrimination.

LOSE, to part with unintentionally.

LOSE, to release; to untie.

SPĒ'ČĒ, coin; hard money.

SPĒ'ČIES, sort; kind.

SPĒ'ČIOŪS, apparently correct.

PIL'LŌW, a cushion for the head.

PIL'LAR, a column to support an arch or roof.

DĒSCENT', moving downward; act of descending.

DISSENT', to differ in opinion.

STAT'ŪE, a carved image.

STAT'ŪTE, a positive law.

STAT'ŪRE, natural height of the body.

CAL'EN DER, a machine for smoothing cloth or paper.

CAL'EN DAR, an almanac.

197. Synonyms.

Complete the following sentences by inserting the right word in the right place:—

The boat will — at the first landing. We shall — in Boston a week. — what I found in the woods. I — you have made a mistake. Rip went to his — resort, the village inn. Be — to hear, slow to speak. — the word to the action. Now stir the fire, and — the shutters fast. The boat sailed into a — fog. The lesson was very —. He entered into his —, his — no more, for without hearts there is no home. The — prairies are covered with snow

guess	think	brief	short
sūit	fit	dense	thick
shut	close	old	a' ged
stay	stop	quick	rap' id
house	home	wide	broad

198. Words often Mispronounced.

plē bē' ian ¹	car' bīne	meš' mer ize
tȳ ran' nic	prōv' öst	dis' pū tant
clap' bōard ²	fī nānce'	pō lō nāiše'
vē' hē ment	jāve' lin	sā gā' cioūs ⁴
jū' vē nīle	ěp' ī tāph	ex ēc' ū tor
home' stěad	fāl' chiōn	dī gres' siōn
tr̄ bū' nal	stāl' wart ³	par' tī cī ple

199. Names of Trees.

lin' den	yew	hick' o ry
pop' lar	palm	buck' thorn
lo' cust	ce' dar	witch'-ha zel
wil' low	lau' rel	ma hōg' a ny
hem' lock	larch	sýc' a more
cin ehō' na	spruce	but' ter nut
cá tāl' pā	wal' nut	but' ton wood

The hillsides were covered with pine, hemlock, and spruce, with here and there little grass-covered prairies, while the valley was fringed with poplars and willows in the densest profusion.

Almost all the trees that grow in the forest are found on the South American continent, save those peculiar to the temperate zone. The ironwood, the cedar, the locust tree, the mastic, the satinwood, mahogany, and rosewood, with the various kinds of gum tree and logwood, form the staple of the community. The cinchona tree, from the bark of which quinine is drawn, heads a division of no mean strength, while every variety of palm and cocoanut rear their graceful and gigantic stems in every spot where they can find an opening. — *Charles Kingsley.*

200. Punctuation.

Use a hyphen to separate parts of some compound words and to mark the separation of a syllable at the end of a line from the remainder of the word on the next line,—

The purple-eyed asters still peep from the grasses,
And the golden-rod shines on the hills.

Explanations of Burns's Scotch may be found in the glossaries that accompany almost every edition of his poems.

Use a dash when a sentence is broken off abruptly or when it shows a sudden turn in the thought,—

September sunsets, changing forests, moonrise and cloud, sun and rain,— I for one am contented with them.

— Whittier.

Dictation Exercise.

Firm were their hearts in danger's hour,
Sweet was their manhood's morning flower,
Their hopes with rainbow hues were bright,—
How swiftly winged the sudden night! — Holmes.

The mists above the morning rills
Rise white as wings of prayer;
The altar-curtains of the hills
Are sunset's purple air.

In clearness, beauty, and finish of style, in analysis of character, and in imaginative power, Hawthorne has no rival among American writers.

A light broke in upon my brain,—
It was the carol of a bird;
It ceased, and then it came again,
The sweetest song ear ever heard. — Byron.

The green earth seemed an emerald floor,
The sky was sweet with prayer;
The sunset, heaven's wide-open door;
Nay, heaven was everywhere. — Whittier.

201. Selection for Dictation.

great' est	whis' tle	pos' i tive ly
bless' ing	rum' ble	pil' grim age
mu' sic al	trav' el	an nī' hī late
rail' roads	wrought	spir' it u al ize

These railroads, could but the whistle be made musical and the rumble and the jar be got rid of, are positively the greatest blessing that the ages have wrought out for us. They give us wings; they annihilate the toil and dust of pilgrimage: they spiritualize travel.

— Hawthorne.

202. Words requiring Careful Discrimination.

AU' RĚ CLE, the external ear; a chamber of the heart.

ÖR' Å CLE, a wise person; a prophet.

SÄL' Å BLE, capable of finding a ready market.

SÄIL' Å BLE, navigable; can be sailed over.

PRIN' CÏ PLE, a general truth; a rule of conduct.

PRIN' CÏ PAL, one who takes the lead; chief.

EM' I GRATE, to remove from a country.

IM' MI GRATE, to remove into a country.

203. Words often Mispronounced.

söł' stïce	brë vët'	sä tî' è ty
sphë' ı oid ¹	pë' ñ nÿ	mär' ı tîme
cup' board	fü' tïle	lû' dî croüs
jü' gù lar	ăth' lëte	è mä' cï ate ³
stêel' yard	sti' pend	et' ı quëtte ⁴
cog nō' men	grï mace'	prë cëd' ence
il lus' trate	prö' lögue	mäin' të nance

Pronounced: ¹ sfë' roid. ² küb' bërd. ³ è mä' shi åte. ⁴ èt' l kët.

204. Selection for Dictation.

dust' y	hur' ries	quick' ens
hās' ten	sleeves	rěv' er īe
à rous' es	rum' ble	rat' tles
el' e ments	im' pulse	horse' rake
pitch' forks	trav' eler	back' ground

What a spur and impulse the summer shower is! How its coming quickens and hurries up the slow jogging country life! The traveler along the dusty road arouses from his reverie at the warning rumble behind the hills; the children hasten from the field or from the school; the farmer steps lively and thinks fast. In the hayfield how the horserake rattles, how the pitchforks fly, how the white sleeves play and twinkle in the sun or against the dark background of the coming storm! One man does the work of two or three. It is a race with the elements, and the haymakers do not like to be beaten.

— Burroughs.

205. Derivatives.

Some verbs may be changed into adjectives by suffixing able.

Verb.	Adjective.	Verb.	Adjective.
de bat'e	de bat'a ble	at tain'	at tain'a ble
re spect'	re spect'a ble	re ceive'	re ceiv'a ble

Make adjectives out of the following verbs by suffixing able:—

pěr'ish	love	con sole'
de test'	laud	cen' sure
ad vise'	move	ques' tion
man'age	re ly'	dis pense'
la ment'	re fer'	fash' ion
com mend'	al low'	con sid' er

206. Punctuation.

Place a comma and a dash, or a colon, after a general statement followed by a specification of particulars,—

All books are divisible into two classes,—the books of the hour and the books of all time.

When numbered, begin each specification of particulars with a capital,—

There are three kinds of clauses: 1. The adjective clause; 2. The adverbial clause; 3. The substantive clause.

Place a semicolon before and a comma after the words as, viz., namely, i.e., and to wit, when used to introduce an example or a specification of particulars,—

To enjoy perpetual peace we need banish five great enemies; namely, avarice, ambition, envy, anger, and pride.

Dictation Exercise.

Burke proceeds to urge that force should not be used to coerce the colonies, for these four reasons: 1. That its use is but temporary; 2. That it is uncertain; 3. That it may impair the object sought; 4. That experience is against it.

The three practical rules, then, which I have to offer, are,—
 1. Never read any book that is not a year old; 2. Never read any but famed books; 3. Never read any but what you like.

—Emerson.

Evolution involves, then, these two fundamental ideas. struggle for self, and struggle for others.

Compound nouns ending with *man* or *woman* are written as one word; as, Englishman, workman, Frenchwoman, needlewoman.

According to this method, two lines of teaching are carried on unitedly; viz., 1. Forming the ideas to be written; 2. Training the will to execute them.

207. Selections for Dictation.

con tain'	hour' ly	glo' ri ous
si' lent	con verse'	tombs
sa' ges	prě' cious	an çes' tral
sul' tan	hoards	com pan' iōns
Ō' rī ent	pre served'	phī lōs' o phers
trēas' ure	Words' worth	ac cū' mü lā ted

That place that does
 Contain my books, the best companions, is
 To me a glorious court, where hourly I
 Converse with the old sages and philosophers.

— Fletcher.

Books are yours,
 Within whose silent chamber treasure lies
 Preserved from age to age; more precious far
 Than that accumulated store of gold
 And Orient gems, which for a day of need
 The sultan hides deep in ancestral tombs.
 These hoards of truth you can unlock at will.

— Wordsworth.

208. Words often Mispronounced.

prōb' ī ty	pā' tron	gīb' ber ish
as pīr' ant	hei' noüs	ōp por tūne'
ăl păc' a	squā' lōr	ă mē' nă ble
ĕ nĕr' vate	läun' dry	ac clī' mate
ă' prī cot	pā rōt' id	Feb' ru a ry
in er' ti a ¹	nău' seous ²	bron ehī' tis
dōn' à tīve	răsp' ber ry ³	mīs' chiē voüs

Pronounced: ¹ in ēr' shī ā. ² nău' shūs. ³ răz' bēr ry.

209. Punctuation.

Use a colon to separate the clauses of a compound sentence when the second clause is an illustration, inference, or remark not introduced by a conjunction, —

Who knows most, doubts most: entertaining hope means recognizing fear.
— *Browning.*

Use a colon to separate the clauses of a compound sentence when any of the clauses are subdivided by semicolons, —

And ye shall succor men;
'Tis nobleness to serve;
Help them who cannot help again:
Beware from right to swerve.

Dictation Exercise.

In business there is something more than barter, exchange, price, payment: there is sacred faith of man in man.

The voyagers landed and eagerly surveyed their new home: some wandered through the buildings; some visited the cluster of Indian wigwams hard by; some roamed in the forest and over the meadows that bordered the neighboring river.

— *Parkman.*

We have a pretty artillery of tools now in our social arrangement: we ride four times as fast as our fathers did; travel, grind, weave, forge, plant, till, and excavate better.

210. Words Defined.

Ā'LĪĀS, a legal term, meaning otherwise called.

NOR'MAL, according to established rule.

DÍVĀN', a kind of cushioned seat.

OP'TION, the power of choice; preference.

FA'BLE, a feigned story designed to instruct or amuse.

LĒG'END, any story handed down from early times.

VÄL'IANT, heroic; brave; intrepid in danger.

211. Words requiring Careful Discrimination.

CÉ' RÉ AL, any edible grain.

SE' RI AL, pertaining to a series.

PA'TIENCE, calmness under trials.

PA'TIENTS, persons under medical treatment.

È LÜ'SIVE, tending to escape.

Ì LLÜ'SIVE, deceiving by false show.

PRËC' È DENT, something that may serve as an example.

PRËS' Ì DENT, one who presides; the chief executive.

FOR'MER LY, of old; in past time.

FORM' AL LY, in a formal manner.

STA'TIÖN À RY, not moving; fixed.

STA'TIÖN ÈR Y, articles sold by stationers, such as paper, pens, ink, etc.

212. Derivatives.

*Some verbs may be changed into nouns by suffixing **ance**.*

Verb.	Noun.	Verb.	Noun.
as sist'	as sist' ance	pur sùe'	pur sù' ance
re sem' ble	re sem' blance	ac cept'	ac cept' ance

*Make nouns out of the following verbs by suffixing **ance**:* —

ac cord'	re ly'	for bear'
con vey'	de fy'	in sure'
en dure'	al ly'	fur' ther
re sist'	re mit'	ac quaint'
re'pent'	grieve	con trive'
as sure'	ap ply'	de liv' er
con nive'	an noy'	con tin' ue
com ply'	guide	per form'
ob serve'	at tend'	ap pear

213. Punctuation.

Separate from the rest of the sentence by commas short parenthetical expressions,—

Prosperity is, indeed, a great teacher.

When the parenthetical expression is explanatory, it is sometimes separated from the rest of the sentence by dashes,—

Any good book, any book that is wiser than yourself, will teach you something—a great many things, indirectly and directly—if your mind is open to learn. — *Carlyle.*

Separate from the rest of the sentence by a parenthesis an expression in the body of a sentence which is independent of it in meaning,—

This is certain (if anything is certain), that we remember but one fact at a time.

Separate from the rest of the sentence by brackets whatever, in quoting another's words, you insert by way of explanation, correction, or other addition,—

Every man's, and woman's, and boy's head carries snatches of his [Burns's] songs.

Dictation Exercise.

The best study for a rainy day, or the best amusement,—call it what you will,—is a book of travel.

His [Nicholas Vedder's] adherents, however (for every great man has his adherents), perfectly understood him, and knew how to gather his opinions. — *Irving.*

In fact, there's nothing that keeps its youth,
So far as I know, but a tree and truth! — *Holmes.*

The breath of flowers is far sweeter in the air (where it comes and goes like the warbling of music) than in the hand.
— *Bacon.*

214. Derivatives.

Some verbs may be changed into nouns by suffixing ence.

Verb.	Noun.	Verb.	Noun.
ex ist'	ex ist' ence	ab hōr'	ab hōr' rence
re side'	res'i dence	con fide'	con' fi dence

Make nouns out of the following verbs by suffixing ence: —

in here'	de fer'	con cur'
con dole'	re cur'	co in cide'
per sist'	co here'	ac qui esce'
pre cede'	e merge'	ef fer vesce'
di verge'	dif' fer	cor re spond'
con sist'	de pend'	con verge'
in dulge'	ad here'	su per in tend'

215. Names of Fruits.

ā' pri cot	grape	pine' ap ple
çit' ron	peach	goose' ber ry
ba nä' na	quince	can' ta loup e
lem' on	ap' ple	pōme' grān āte

The apple is the representative fruit, and owes most to culture in its ancient varieties of quince, pear, pomegranate, citron, peach, as it comprehended all originally. Of these, pears and peaches have partaken more largely of man's essence, and may be called creations of his, being civilized in the measure he is himself; as are the apple and the grape. These last are more generally diffused over the earth, and their history embraces that of the origin and progress of mankind.

— A. B. Alcott.

216. Synonyms Discriminated.

HIDE.	To <i>hide</i> is to put or keep beyond the reach of sight.
SECRÈTE'.	To <i>secrete</i> is to put in a secret place.
CONCEAL'.	To <i>conceal</i> is to hide by withholding knowledge of.
DISGUISE'.	To <i>disguise</i> or to <i>dissemble</i> includes the idea of deception.
DISSEM'BLE.	The <i>custom</i> of giving produces a <i>habit</i> of liberality.
CUS'TOM.	The <i>custom</i> of giving produces a <i>habit</i> of liberality.
HAB'IT.	To the idea of repetition contained in the word <i>custom</i> , <i>usage</i> adds the meaning of long-continued practice.
ŪS'AGE.	

217. Words often Mispronounced.

ōn'erōūs	diš ēaše'	fīn an ciēr'
quāg'mīre	mūs tāche'	rēv'o cā ble
nēp'o tišm	vā gā'ry	ex tem' po rē
tāp'es try	ē' quā ble	cāl is thēn' ics
al bū'men	sī' nē cūre	ar ehī pel' à go
crēm' à to ry	ā' ēr ā ted	prē dī lēc' tiōn

218. Words requiring Careful Discrimination.

EM'I NENT, high in rank.

IM'MI NENT, threatening to occur.

LIGHT'NING, a flash of light due to atmospheric electricity.

LIGHT'EN ING, making less heavy.

LIN'Ē A MENT, feature; form.

LIN'Ē MENT, a kind of soft ointment.

DEF'ER ENCE, respect; a yielding to judgment.

DIF'FER ENCE, unlikeness; disagreement in opinion; characteristic quality.

219. Punctuation.

Every direct quotation, if formally introduced, should :

1. *Be inclosed in quotation marks.*
2. *Begin with a capital.*
3. *Be preceded by a comma, a dash, or a colon, unless the quotation begins the sentence.*

Some one has said, "Let me make the ballads of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws."

A quotation within a quotation should be inclosed in single quotation marks,—

Hawthorne writes: "But I," said the fresh-hearted New Year, 'I shall try to leave men wiser than I find them.'

Dictation Exercise.

This is an old proverb: "It is never too late to mend."

An old French proverb says, "God works in moments."

— Emerson.

"Traveler, what lies over the hill ?

 Traveler, tell to me :

I am only a child—from the window sill

 Over I cannot see."

"Child, there's a valley over there,

 Pretty and wooded and shy ;

And a little brook that says, 'Take care,

 Or I'll drown you by and by.'"

 Summer cries,

"Bud, little roses ! Spring is here!"

On the outside of the door Kavanagh had written the vigorous line of Dante,—

 "Think that To-day shall never dawn again!"

that it might always serve as a salutation and memento to him as he entered.

— Longfellow.

220. Names of Fruits.

ōr' ange	mel' on	tām' à rīnd
cur' rant	rāi' ūn	răsp' ber ry
cō' cōa nut	ol' i've	něc' tar īne
mul' ber ry	chěr' ry	straw' ber ry

Here are the round piled-up oranges, deepening almost into red, and heavy with juice; the apple, with its brown red cheek, as if it had slept in the sun; the pear, swelling downwards; thronging grapes, like so many tight little bags of wine; the peach, whose handsome leathern coat strips off so finely; the pearly or rubylike currants heaped in light long baskets; the red little mouthful of strawberries; the larger purple ones of plums; cherries, whose old comparison with lips is better than anything new; mulberries, dark and rich with juice, fit to grow over what Homer calls the deep black-watered fountains; the swelling pomp of melons; the rough inexorable-looking cocoanut, milky at heart; almonds, figs, raisins, tamarinds, green leaves,—in short, whatever earth yields.

—Leigh Hunt.

221. Derivatives.

Some words may be changed into adjectives by suffixing -ible.

Verb.	Adjective.	Verb.	Adjective.
fuse	fu' ſi ble	cor rupt'	cor rupt'i ble

Make adjectives of the following words by suffixing -ible: —

flex	ac cess'	con vert'
dī vert'	de duce'	di gest'
sense	diſcern'	col lect'
force	re verse'	con tract'
re duce'	ex haust'	com press'

222. Synonyms.

Complete the following sentences by inserting the right word in the right place:—

The boy has a — squirrel. It is — to — for the moon
 The queen's children — in a carriage. Girls — candy. Come — the garden, Maud. The rules of school are —. We read that Goliath was a — —. The — of wood was five feet — and eight feet —. Into the valley of Death — the six hundred.

rode	drove	in	in' to
tame	gen' tle	vain	use' less
love	like	wide	broad
high	tall	heap	pile
weep	cry	stout	strong
right	just	man	gen' tle man

223. Selection for Dictation.

June	heav' y	chirp
leaves	lād' en	ru' bies
whole	car' pet	per fūmed'
stands	gar' dens	in' sects
yel' low	but' tons	at' mos phere
clo' ver	sun' shine	but' ter cups
blos' soms	cal' en dar	il lu' mi na ted

What a time it is! How June stands illuminated in the calendar! The trees are heavy with leaves, and the gardens full of blossoms, red or white. The whole atmosphere is laden with perfumed sunshine. The birds sing. Insects chirp in the grass. Yellow buttercups stud the green carpet like golden buttons, and the red blossoms of the clover like rubies.

— Longfellow.

224. Words Defined.

LĒI' SURE, time free from employment.
Mi' ŠER, an extremely covetous person.
Ru' MOR, a current story without authority.
CON CISE', expressing much in few words.
SÝM' BÖL, a significant character; a sign.
Cō cōōn', the oblong case of a silkworm.
AD' AGE, an old saying; a proverb.
ZĚAL' OŪS, ardent in behalf of an object.
PÄR' A GON, a model of excellence.
SÜB' TLE¹, sly in design; cunning; artful.
NÜI' SANCE, that which annoys or gives trouble.
ZEPH' YR, a soft, gentle breeze.
REM' NANT, what remains after a part is removed.

225. Selections for Dictation.

vir' tue	tem' per	tōngue
un kind'	cer' taīn	coun' tē nance
un said'	Ad' di son	a gree' a ble
Chau' cer	com' pa ny	rea' son a bly
John' son	a' mi a ble	con ver sa' tion

The first virtue is to temper well the tongue.— *Chaucer*.

A man has no more right to say an unkind thing than to act one.
— *Dr. Johnson*.

Good nature is more agreeable in conversation than wit, and gives a certain air to the countenance which is more amiable than beauty.
— *Addison*.

One of the best rules in conversation is, never to say a thing which any of the company can reasonably wish had been unsaid.
— *Swift*.

226. Derivatives.

Some nouns may be changed into adjectives by suffixing ary.

Noun.	Adjective.	Noun.	Adjective.
mo' ment	mo' men ta ry	vī' sion ¹	vī' sion a ry
cus'tom	cus'tom a ry	sta'tion	sta'tion a ry

Make adjectives of the following nouns by suffixing ary:—

mis'sion	trib'ute	tes'ta ment
al'i ment	di'et	el'o cu'tion
frag'ment	sec'ond	prē cāu'tion
el'e ment	hon'or	com'pli ment
sup'ple ment	plān'et	dis crē'tion
sed'i ment	lěg'end	par'lia ment
ru'di ment	doc'u ment	rev o lu'tion

227. Derivatives.

Some verbs may be changed into adjectives by suffixing ory.

Verb.	Adjective.	Verb.	Adjective.
mi'grate	mi'gra to ry	ad više'	ad vi'so ry
re fract'	re frac'to ry	di late'	dil'a to ry

Make adjectives of the following verbs by suffixing ory:—

prohib'it	au'dit	con trib'ute
sūper više'	dic'tate	an tīç'i pate
vī;brate	con cil'i ate	de nūn'ci ate
dep'recate	ob'li gate	cor rob'o rate
con tra dict'	ded'i cate	con grat'u late

228. Synonyms Discriminated.

A BIL' I TY.	<i>Ability</i> is the power to perform.
C A P A C' I TY.	<i>Capacity</i> is the power of receiving or containing.
W HOLE.	The <i>whole</i> work is done in much shorter time than it has taken me to describe it.
E N TIRE'.	Undivided, perfect; as, I have <i>entire</i> confidence in him.
C O M P L E T E'.	Every part of the mill and its machinery was <i>complete</i> .
C O M' P E T E N T.	He was not only <i>competent</i> to undertake the work, but he was also <i>qualified</i> by long experience.
Q UAL' I FIED.	
R E LIEVE'.	It is our duty to <i>relieve</i> the distresses of others by <i>alleviating</i> their sorrows, <i>allaying</i> their fears, and <i>mitigating</i> their resentments.
A L LE' V I A T E.	
A L LAY'.	
M IT' I GATE.	
C O M' M O N.	Relating or belonging equally to more than one; as, a <i>common</i> ancestor.
M U' TU AL.	United by interchange; as, <i>mutual</i> affection.
R E C I P' R O C A L.	Given and received. The ebbing and flowing of the tide is a <i>reciprocal</i> motion.

229. Words often Mispronounced.

im pro vīsē'	ā cū' men	sub sīd' ence
păt' rōn āge	ō' dō lite	gĕn ē āl' o gy
des' uē tude ¹	cū rā' tor	cā mĕl' o pard
ē' quī poišē	bī tū' men	děp rī vā' tiōn
bois' ter oüs	o běs' ī ty	mīn ēr āl' o gy
mău so lē' um	māel' strōm	sī mǔl tā' nē oüs

Pronounced: ¹ děs' wē tūd.

230. Selection for Dictation.

sil' ly	slōth	pleas' ure
de fense'	dō' ers	ear' ly
ca' ble	doǔ' ble	cun' ning
talk' ers	re ceive'	in' dus try
troǔ' ble	pa' tience	dif' fi cult
wěalth' y	in' no cence	dil' i gence

FROM POOR RICHARD'S ALMANAC.

Innocence is its own defense.
 All things are easy to industry; all things difficult to sloth.
 Be neither silly nor cunning, but wise.
 Great talkers, little doers.
 Eat to live, and not live to eat.
 Tongue double brings trouble.
 Who pleasure gives shall joy receive.
 By diligence and patience the mouse bit in two the cable.
 Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy,
 and wise.

231. Words Defined.

GÖB' LIN, an evil spirit; a fairy.
FOR' TI FY, to make strong; to encourage.
MOD' I FY, to change the form; to qualify.
E MERGE', to rise out of; to come into view.
LÜS' CIOUS,¹ grateful to the taste; rich; delicious
REM' E DY, that which relieves; to cure or heal.
MED' I CINE, a curative substance; the healing art.
MIN' ION, a servile favorite; a low dependent.
MO LEST', to trouble; to disturb injuriously.
FU' GI TIVE, fleeing; one who flees from bondage or duty.

232. Synonyms Discriminated.

PRIDE.	<i>Pride</i> is a sense of one's own worth.
VAN' I TY.	<i>Vanity</i> is the love of being admired.
LESS.	<i>Less</i> is applied to that which can be measured.
FEW' ER.	<i>Fewer</i> refers to things that are generally counted.
TRUTH.	<i>Truth</i> is the real state of things.
VE RÄC' I TY.	<i>Veracity</i> is the habitual observance of the <i>truth</i> .
LA' ZY.	<i>Lazy</i> is a contemptuous term for indolent.
I' DLE.	<i>Idle</i> denotes a dislike of continuous exertion ; but sometimes it means merely unemployed.
IN' DO LENT.	<i>Indolent</i> denotes an habitual love of ease.

233. Selection for Dictation.

nat' u ral	dig' ni ty	to geth' er
ab' so lute	in' nate	blü' ish
ex' qui si te	t dē' al	per' fect
de scribed'	se' ri ous	change' a ble
ha bit' u al	sim pliç' i ty	coun' te nance
in' flu ence	at ten' tive	tran quil' li ty
ex pres' sion	re fine' ment	thought' ful ness

Longfellow's natural dignity and grace and the beautiful refinement of his countenance, together with his perfect taste in dress and the exquisite simplicity of his manners, made him the absolute ideal of what a poet should be. His voice, too, was soft, sweet, and musical, and, like his face, it had the innate charm of tranquillity. His eyes were bluish gray, very bright and brave, changeable under the influence of emotion, but mostly grave, attentive, and gentle. The habitual expression of his face may be described as that of serious and tender thoughtfulness.

— Winter.

234. Review in Punctuation.

Write the following sentences from dictation, and give the reason for the use of each capital and each punctuation mark:—

John Ruskin says, “Words as well as persons have an ancestry; and some words have in their veins the blood of lions. One of these words is *liberty*.”

When April one day was asked whether
 She *could* make reliable weather,
 She laughed till she cried,
 And said, “Bless you, I’ve tried,
 But the things will get mixed up together.”

“Oh, dear! is summer over?”
 I heard a rosebud moan,
 When first her eyes she opened
 And found she was alone.

“I think,” said the child, with grave contempt,—“I think I shall dig a hole and bury my doll.” “Poor thing!” said I, “what has she done?” “Why,” replied the child, in a sharp tone of injured feeling, “she’s no use at all. I’m always saying, ‘How do you do?’ to her, and she,—she *never* says, ‘Very well, thank you.’”

Every blossom gives a hint
 Of some friend I know and cherish,
 In its grace of mien and tint:—
 Friends and flowers, alas, must perish!

All men are equal; it is not birth, but virtue alone, that makes the difference. — Voltaire

There is no wind but soweth seeds
 Of a more true and open life,
 Which burst, unlooked-for, into high-souled deeds,
 With wayside beauty rife.

Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers. — Tennyson.

235. Derivatives.

Some nouns and adjectives may be changed into verbs by suffixing ize.

Noun.	Verb.	Adjective.	Verb.
sym'bol	sym'bol ize	ē' qual	ē' qual ize
mag'net	mag'net ize	mod'ern	mod'ern ize

Make verbs of the following nouns and adjectives by suffixing ize: —

ter'rōr	po'et	năt'u ral
pā'tron	i'dol	sec'u lar
săt'īre	lo'cal	lib'er al
i de'al	or'gan	fa mil'iar
au' thor	ox'ide	im mor'tal
ser'mon	mor'al	char'ac ter
pau'per	civ'il	ma te'ri al
le'gal	vo'cal	spir'it u al
neu'tral	re'al	scan'dal
me mo'ri al	fer'tile	sol'emn

236. Words Defined.

ĀR'A BLE, fit for cultivation.

GRĀN'A RY, a storehouse for grain.

PRIV'I LĒGE, a benefit or advantage not enjoyed by all.

NĀR COT'IC, sleep-producing.

IM PRU'DENT, rash; short-sighted.

NEG'LIGENCE, omission of duty; habitual neglect.

PĚD'ES TAL, the base or foot of a column, statue, vase.

AF'FA BLE, ready to speak; having a courteous manner.

VES'TI BÜLE, a small antechamber.

MILE'AGE, length in miles; an allowance of a certain amount a mile for traveling expenses.

237. Geographical Terms.

is' land	source	prom' on to ry
glā' cier ¹	o' cean	plā teau ³
zē' nith	strait	isth' mus ⁴
bay' ou ²	cape	pěn in'sū la

In the course of a mile along the edge of a brook in the country, you may study the whole of geography. On either hand lie continents; the water between may serve for ocean, inland sea, river, or brook, as your fancy dictates; the hills form an unknown land where are the hidden sources of this Nile; the mill and bridge are the towns of its world; the meadow and pasture, the plains and highlands by which it passes; it has islands and peninsulas and isthmuses, capes, promontories, and reefs.

— *Ernest Ingersoll.*

238. Selections for Dictation.

elms	weave	looms
ā ē' rī al	gold' en	thread
o'er head'	rime	frost
shad' ows	a lone'	win' ter
faith' ful	sum' mer	hem' lock

The great elms o'erhead
 Dark shadows weave on their aerial looms
 Shot through with golden thread.

O hemlock tree! O hemlock tree! how faithful are thy branches!
 Green not alone in summer's time,
 But in the winter's frost and rime:
 O hemlock tree! O hemlock tree! how faithful are thy branches!

— *Longfellow.*

Pronounced: ¹ glā' shēr. ² bi' ū. ³ plā tō'. ⁴ ls' mūs.

239. Synonyms.

Complete the following sentences by inserting the right word in the right place:—

On the — to Rome — priests met a company of students, — from city to city. They instantly — to them in English, and offered friendly —. One use of flowers is to — us by their beauty. Let me tell you a — fairy —. The glass slipper was —. They were playing a — game.

way	road	two	cou' ple
nice	pret' ty	ad vice'	coun' sel
tale	sto' ry	frail	brit' tle
please	grat' i fy	spoke	con versed'
hap' py	mer' ry	ram' bling	walk' ing

240. Geographical Terms.

sea' port	å tɔll'	es' tū a ry
tɔr' rid	moun' tañ	e qua' tor
prāi' rie	del' ta	vol ca' no
frig' id	ō' a sis	lon' gi tude

Chilkoot Inlet, like so many in Alaska, has more the appearance of a large river than a salt-water estuary.

— *Frederick Schwatka.*

The first glimpse of Mount St. Michel is not disappointing, nor is it to the last moment. It is a tiny island when the tide is full, a mountain on the sands when the tide has receded and the ocean is a mere line miles away.

Cradled between two ranges of the mother mountains of the continent, the little colony could hardly have been more inland in its situation: it had, nevertheless, in many respects, the character of a primitive seaport.

241. Words Defined.

GĚN E ĂL' O GY, a record of ancestors; a pedigree.
BAL' US TRĀDE, a row of balusters supporting a rail.
PA VIL' ION, a large tent or summerhouse.
AS CER TĀIN', to find out or learn for a certainty.
IN VĂL' ID, having no force, weight, or cogency.
QUĚR' U LOÙS, habitually complaining.
A' MI A BLE, possessing sweetness of disposition.
QUŌ' RUM, the number of members that is competent to transact business.
Po LĬT' I CAL, relating to state affairs.
FRIC' TION, the act of rubbing one surface against another.
MĒ' TĒ OR, a fiery, swiftly moving body seen in the atmosphere.

242. Derivatives.

The suffix ship usually means state of, office of, or art of, and may be added to some nouns, thus changing their meaning.

lord	lord' ship
mem' ber	mem' ber ship

Add the termination ship to the following nouns, and explain the meaning of the new nouns thus formed:—

schol' ar	kin	re la' tion
com' rade	clerk	states' man
work' man	friend	guard' i an
part' ner	town	dic ta' tor
stew' ard	own' er	cham' pi on
ed' i tor	la' dy	pro fess' or
horse' man	fel' low	sec' re ta ry
par' ti şan	dea' con	pro pri' e tor
re ceiv' er	heir	ap pren' tice

243. Selections for Dictation.

strength	na' tion	tal' ent
chil'dren	peo' ple	man' ners
an oth'er	en'er gy	fen' ces
gar'dens	mor' als	dif' fer ence
cloth' ing	till' age	in tel' li gent
do mes'tic	prin' ci ples	in tem' per ance

The strength of a nation is in the intelligent and well-ordered homes of the people. — *Mrs. Sigourney.*

The difference between one boy and another is not so much in talent as in energy. — *Dr. Arnold.*

Some of the domestic evils of intemperance are houses without windows, gardens without fences, fields without tillage, barns without roofs, children without clothing, principles, morals, or manners. — *Franklin.*

244. Synonyms Discriminated.

AL LOW'	He carelessly <i>allowed</i> the fire to go out.
PER MIT .	The king <i>permitted</i> the slave to enter.
DE NY'.	To declare not to be true.
CON TRA DICT'.	To assert the contrary of; to oppose.
A MUSED'.	We are <i>amused</i> by a joke.
DI VERT' ED.	We are <i>diverted</i> by a comedy or by a novel.
NOT' ED.	<i>Noted</i> means well-known.
FA' MOUS	<i>Famous</i> is applied to a person or thing widely spoken of as extraordinary.
RE NOWNED'.	<i>Renowned</i> is applied to those who are named again and again with honor.
IL LUS' TRI OUS.	<i>Illustrious</i> is applied to those who have dazzled the world by the splendor of their deeds or their virtues.

245. Derivatives.

Some nouns may be changed into verbs, and some verbs into nouns, by changing the accent.

Noun.	Verb.	Verb.	Noun.
es' say	es say'	re print'	re' print
ac' çent	ac çent'	prê çent'	pres' ent

Change the following verbs into nouns, and nouns into verbs, and give the meaning of each:—

pro test'	sur' vey	con' vict
ex tract'	rê cord'	in cense'
con test'	af' fix	sub ject'
es cort'	des' ert	con' cert
con' vert	ob' ject	en'trance
tor ment'	im' port	con flict'
con duct'	di gest'	con' tract

246. Selection for Dictation.

swårth'y	bur' ly	vel' vet ed
sails	seas	boom' ing
works	loafs	Tro' jan
ze' ro	hōard	gen' tle man
rov'er	mer' cù ry	bük ca neer'

The swarthy bee is a buccaneer,
 A burly, velveted rover,
 Who loves the booming wind in his ear
 As he sails the seas of clover.

He looks like a gentleman, lives like a lord,
 And works like a Trojan hero,
 Then loaf all winter upon his hoard,
 With the mercury at zero. — *Bliss Carman.*

247. Review in Punctuation.

Write the following sentences from dictation, and give the reason for the use of each capital and each punctuation mark:—

“Shall I give your love to your mother?”

He said to the maid of three,
For her mother had gone to a country
Where presently he should be.

What calm in the eyes of azure,
What snow on the innocent brow,
How sweet was that voice of slow music,—
“My mother has my love now!”

Well for him [the scholar] if he can say with the old minstrel, “I know where to find a new song.”

But ever, at each period,
He stopped and sang, “Praise God!” — *Browning.*

The Valley said to the Peak,
“O Peak, I fain would arise
And be great like you! I would seek
The wealth that illumes your skies!
Although I lie so low
At your feet, I aspire to share
The splendor and strength you know,
Lifted up into spacious air.”

The Peak to the Valley said,
“O Valley, be content,
Since for you my veins are bled,
And for you my breath is spent!
Alone, for your sake, I live
In the cold and cloudy blue;
Great only in that I give
The riches of heaven to you.”

The poet Vergil was right when he said, “Happy is he who knows the causes of things.”

248. Words Defined.

TÔR'PÖR, loss of motion; inactivity; numbness.

NIM'BLY, with light, quick motion.

SUS PENSE', state of uncertainty.

E LAPSE', to pass away silently.

AG'GRAVATE, to make worse what is already bad.

PER'FO RATE, to bore or pierce through.

COL Lİ'SION, a striking together.

PROM'INENT, standing out; conspicuous.

MIS'ERABLE, very unhappy or wretched in mind or body.

249. Synonyms Discriminated.

COMPARE'. We *compare* things which have some resemblance.

CONTRAST'. We *contrast* things which are strikingly unlike.

AR'GUE. To *argue* requires the use of the reasoning faculties; to *dispute*, a ready flow of words.
“Unskilled to argue, in dispute yet loud.”

IN VENT'. Goodyear *invented* the process of vulcanizing India rubber.

DISCOV'ER. Columbus *discovered* America.

OBTAIN'. To *obtain* implies a desire for possession, which desire may be gratified by efforts of one's self or others.

ACQUIRE'. We must *acquire* by the exercise of our own powers.

NUM'BER. *Number* has in it the idea of being reducible to units.

QUAN'TI TY. *Quantity* has in it the idea of measurement.

A MOUNT'. The *amount* is the whole or aggregate, and may be used in reference to quantity or number.

250. Selection for Dictation.

free' dom
gôr' geoüs
bał' dric
striped
min' gled

height
az' ure
man' sion
sym' bol
un furled'

stand' ard
streak' ings
cho' şen
ce les' tial
ea' gle-bear' er

When Freedom from her mountain height

Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there.
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldric of the skies,
And striped its pure celestial white
With streakings of the morning light;
Then, from his mansion in the sun,
She called her eagle-bearer down,
And gave into his mighty hand
The symbol of her chosen land.

— *Drake.*

251. Synonyms.

Complete the following sentences by inserting the right word in the right place: —

The postman — to be in a great —. In the bank there is a — amount of —. There are various — of grain. — chills the blood. “An intention to deceive is a —,” says Dr. Johnson. The logs burn with a — —. Did your letter contain good — ?

large
sorts
cash
blaze
bright

great
kinds
mon' ey
flame
light

hur' ry
fear
lie
news
seemed

haste
těr' ror
false' hood
ti' dings
ap peared'

252. Derivatives.

The prefix in sometimes means lack of.

intemperance means lack of temperance
insecurity " lack of security

Prefix in to the following nouns, and give the meaning of each of the new nouns: —

co hēr' ence	clem' en cy	con sist' en cy
ca păç' i ty	de cī sion	fal li bil' i ty
com' pe tence	fre' quen cy	sen si bil' i ty
cre dū' li ty	at ten' tion	el i gī bil' i ty
ex pe' ri ence	di ges' tion	di văç i bil' i ty
ef fī' cien cy	tōl' er ance	ex haust i bil' i ty
a bil' i ty	ex pe' di en cy	com pre hen si bil' i ty

253. Selections for Dictation.

hab' its	gath' er	un seen'
ān' gels	fa' tal	shad' ows
de grees'	riv' ers	Dry' den
with al'	toil	horn' y
bless' ēd	al' ways	Lōw' ell

Ill habits gather by unseen degrees,
As brooks make rivers, rivers run to seas.

— Dryden.

Our acts our angels are, or good or ill,
Our fatal shadows that walk by us still.

— Beaumont and Fletcher.

No man is born into the world whose work
Is not born with him ; there is always work,
And tools to work withal, for those who will ;
And blessed are the horny hands of toil. — Lowell.

254. Synonyms.

Complete the following sentences by inserting the right word in the right place:—

In the — of war, both sides — a — deed. And what so — as a twice-told tale? Ruskin tells us that we should say of — manners, “How —, how —!” The — moon looked down on a scene of awful —. Robin Goodfellow belonged to a band of —.

beau' ti ful	charm' ing	praise	ap plaud'
sim' ple	plain	pale	pal' lid
rob' bers	thieves	te' di ous	irk' some
tū' mult	con fu' sion	car' nage	slough' ter
rus' tic	ru' ral	brave	cour a' geous

255. Derivatives.

The prefix in sometimes means not.

injudicious	means not judicious
inoffensive	“ not offensive

Prefix in to the following adjectives, and give the meaning of each:—

con vēn' ient	sane	sig nif' i cant
ac' cu rāte	an' i māte	com' pā rā ble
ad' e quāte	ac' tive	ad mis' si ble
con' gru ous	cor rect'	con sōl' a ble
ar tic' u lāte	cau' tious	com pat' i ble
āl' ien a ble	ca' pa ble	de ter' mi nāte
aus pī cious	dis creet'	con sid' er āte
ap' pli ca ble	au' di ble	com bus' ti ble
dis tinct'	sol' vent	suf' fer a ble
con' stant	se cure'	ex pe' di ent

256. Names of Games.

crick' et	po' lo	check' ers
eū' ehre	whist	pä chī' shī
cro quet' ¹	gōlf ²	hop' scotch
base' ball'	quoits ³	sōl i tāire'
leap' frog	hōck' eȳ	back' gam mon
crib' bāge	ten' nis	bas' ket ball

The American boy's love of baseball has become hereditary.

The grass was surely intended for running and jumping, wrestling and tumbling, baseball and cricket, and almost every sport known to boyhood.

As no one could think of an outdoor game better suited to our best clothes, we played leapfrog, but so cautiously that no frog would have recognized our leaps.

At college the English girl plays hockey or hand polo, cricket, fives, and the games with which we are more familiar, for at least two hours a day, and oftener for a longer time.

— *Science Monthly.*

257. Words often Mispronounced.

com' mū niṣm	à měn' ī ty	phī lōs' ò phy
ăp pà rā' tus	dĕ cā' dence	lăm' en tă ble
an tǐp' ò dēs	in cī' sō ry	pōme' gră̄n àte
ex' em plă ry	ā' ēr ò nāut	ag' ri cul tūre
con' tū má cy	ôr' thō ē py	tax' i der mist
sōp ò rif' ic	dīš ăs' ter	dā guērre' o type ⁴
pěr' emp tō ry	ped' à gō gȳ	ag ri cul' tür ist

Pronounced: ¹ krōkā'. ² gōf. ³ kwoits. ⁴ dā gěr' ò tǐp.

258. Words Defined.

ACCUSE', to charge with a crime or offense.

CÂJÔLE', to deceive by flattery or delusive promises.

VAL'ID, founded in truth; legally sound.

CONTRACT', to shorten; to become smaller.

BEQUEST', something left by will.

Poison, any substance capable of producing a noxious or deadly effect upon the system.

USH'ER, to attend or precede; one who introduces.

U'SURRY,¹ illegal interest. **CAL'LOUS**, hardened.

PROFLUFE', liberal to excess. **ANNUL'**, to make void.

RÂIMENT, clothing. **EXPAND'**, to enlarge.

259. Derivatives.

In words beginning with m or p, in meaning not, or lack of, becomes im.

immodest means not modest

imprudence " lack of prudence

impartial " not partial

Prefix im to the following adjectives and nouns, and give the meaning of each:—

pol'itic	pi'ous	per'vi ous
mu'ta ble	prop'er	pal'pa ble
me'di ate	ma ture'	per'ti nent
mov'a ble	mor'tal	ma te'ri al
pu'ri ty	pa'tience	per'ish a ble
pen'i tent	pas'sive	per cep'ti ble
môral'i ty	per'fect	prac'ti ca ble
mod'er åte	po'tent	pos si bil'i ty

260. Selections for Dictation.

length	char' ac ter	ha bit' u ally
an' gry	a' ny thing ¹	ad van' tage
mor' al	un faith' ful	em ploy' ment
con sist'	ap point' ments	in tel lec' tu al

He that would be angry and sin not, must not be angry with anything but sin.
— *Lecker.*

The advantage of living does not consist in length of days, but in the right employment of them.
— *Montaigne.*

I could never think well of a man's intellectual or moral character if he was habitually unfaithful to his appointments.
— *Emerson.*

261. Words Defined.

TRAF' FIC, commerce; trade.

CRAY' ON, a pencil used in drawing or writing.

A BRIDGE', to make shorter; to lessen.

EF FACE', to rub off; to wipe out.

VI'SION, the faculty of seeing.

SÓV'ER EIGN, supreme in power; a gold coin.

IM PÖR TÜNE', to request with urgency.

Loi' TER, to linger on the way.

DÜ'PLI CATE, an exact copy; two fold.

NEÜ'TRAL, not engaged on either side; indifferent.

Növ'EL TY, a new or strange thing.

AP PRE HEND', to understand, at least in part.

AS SID'U OUS, constant in attention; unwearied.

OB'STA CLE, anything that hinders progress.

AL LI' ANCE, a union of interests; a league.

STRAT'À GEM, a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy.

IN'STI GATE, to urge; to stimulate to action.

262. Synonyms Discriminated.

RE TAIN'.	The passengers <i>retained</i> their tickets.
PRE SERVE'.	By exercise we <i>preserve</i> our health.
ER' ROR.	An <i>error</i> may be corrected; a <i>mistake</i> may be
MIS TAKE'.	rectified; a <i>blunder</i> is always blamed or
BLUN' DER.	laughed at.
AWK' WARD.	Ichabod Crane was <i>awkward</i> in manner and
CLUM'SY.	<i>clumsy</i> in form.
SAM' PLE.	At the Columbian Exposition we saw <i>samples</i>
SPĘC'I MEN.	of all kinds of goods, and many <i>specimens</i>
	of work.
IG' NO RANT.	In the Middle Ages many noblemen were
IL LIT' ER ATE.	<i>illiterate</i> , and yet far from being <i>ignorant</i> ,
	especially in regard to war.

263. Derivatives.

The prefix un before some participles means not.

unbiased	<i>means</i> not biased
unprepared	" not prepared

Prefix un to the following participles, and give the meaning of each:—

alloyed'	dat' ed	concerned'
ceas' ing	dy' ing	disguised'
bal' anced	bid' den	de' viating
a bridged'	cov' ered	so lic' ited
lim' ited	däunt' ed	constrained'
be com' ing	fail' ing	ac cus' tomed
as pır' ing	bri' dled	con di' tioned
af fect' ed	guard' ed	em bar' rassed
a vail' ing	doubt' ed	in' ter esting

264. Names of Fish

tur' bót	carp	stér' lét.
mus' sel	rōach	gray' ling
whít' ing	sole	hal' i but
scal' lóp	prawn	stur' géón
por' poise ¹	pláice	floun' der
pick' er ěl	blen' ny	mack' er el
lam' pre᷑y	tāu tōg'	squē tēague ²

The persistent fishing of the men had occasionally been rewarded with success, and a few lake trout and graylings had been added to our slim fare.

Inside the aquarium are shrimps and prawns, herrings, mackerel, dolphins, porpoises, and the pretty sea-divers.

Vast shoals of jellyfishes have been seen to form streaks of light many leagues in length in the Pacific Ocean.

The river was full of fish of various kinds,—long-nosed pickerel, wall-eyed pike, and stupid chub; but the prince of the pool was the fighting ouananiche, the little salmon of St. John.

—A. W. Greely.

265. Words Defined.

VER'DICT, a judgment; a decision rendered by a jury.

VIL'LAİN, a very wicked person, a rascal.

EM BAR'GO, an order forbidding ships to leave port.

LAM PÖÖN', a written satire about some person.

DIS BURSE', to pay out. VÖGUE, prevalent fashion.

UP'LAND, high land. VER'DURE, greenness.

CAN'DID, frank, impartial. LON GÈV'I TY, length of life.

FOR'FEIT, to lose the right to. JÙ'BILANT, exultingly glad.

COMPEL', to oblige; to subdue. GLÖAM'ING, dusk; twilight.

NÍCHE, a recess for a statue. JÙ'VE NÝLE, young, childish.

266. Selection for Dictation.

ear'ly	dawn	ea'gle
in tense'	fierce	ram' pant
ho ri'zon	breāks	to geth' er
ad ván'ces	sa'cred	wher ev'er
lib' er ty	stream' ing	in dic'a tive
A měr'i can	ef fü'l'gent	em blā'zon ry

As at early dawn the stars stand first, and then it grows light, and then, as the sun advances, that light breaks into banks and streaming lines of color, the glowing red and intense white striving together and ribbing the horizon with bars effulgent, so on the American flag, stars and beams of many-colored lights shine out together. And wherever the flag comes, and men behold it, they see in its sacred emblazonry no rampant lion and fierce eagle, but only light, and every fold indicative of liberty.

— Beecher.

267. Derivatives.

The prefix un sometimes means to take off, to reverse.

unveil *means to take off the veil*

unwind “ *to reverse the process of winding*

Prefix un to the following words, and give their meaning: —

lock	tie	latch	clothe
dress	roof	lace	cov'er
hand	load	bind	riv'et
screw	bend	thread	set'tle
learn	pack	bri'dle	fas'ten
twist	furl	bur'den	fet'ter
hinge	wrap	but'ton	de ceive'

268. Selection for Dictation.

par'tial	hem' lock	quar' ters
birch	ma' ple	cav'i ty
chaff	hum' ming	whirl' wind
straight	val' leys	neb'u loüs
mi' grates	u nít' ed ly	re volv' ing
hick'o ry	ob' sta cles	in di vid' u al

Bees are not partial as to the kind of tree in which they take up their quarters: pine, hemlock, elm, birch, maple, hickory,—any tree with a good cavity high up or low down. When a swarm migrates to the woods, the individual bees do not move in right lines or straight forward, like a flock of birds, but round and round, like chaff in a whirlwind. Unitedly they form a humming, revolving, nebulous mass, ten or fifteen feet across, which keeps just high enough to clear all obstacles, except in crossing deep valleys, when, of course, it may be very high.

— *Burroughs* (Adapted).

269. Synonyms.

Complete the following sentences by inserting the right word in the right place:—

The governor refused to grant —. Some children are always — of their classmates. Thoreau's customs were very —. — is the better part of valor. An — timepiece stood in the hall. She made a — of her Christmas presents. The Indians have learned to — the ground. The telegraph is a — invention.

dis crë' tion	pru' dence	list	cat'a logue
sin' gu lar	pe cùl' iar	jeal' ous	en' vi ous
an ti que'	an' ti qua ted	till	cul' ti vate
mod' ern	re' cent	par' don	for give' ness

270. Derivatives.

The prefix un may be placed before some adjectives, and means not.

unusual means not usual
undutiful " not dutiful

Prefix un to the following adjectives, and give the meaning of each:—

trust' y	ti' dy	for' tu nātē
cer' tain	fair	a vail' a ble
grace' ful	a' ble	neç' es sa ry
health' y	sta' ble	de sīr' a ble
skill' ful	a ware'	re li' a ble
gra' cious	hap' py	fa' vor a ble
faith' ful	de vot'	pre ten' tious
grate' ful	self' ish	fash' ion a ble
nat' u ral	com' mon	com' fort a ble

271. Selections for Dictation.

rap' tūre	prize	van' quished
en děav' or	naught	suc cess'
as pire'	break	pur sū' ing

No endeavor is in vain,
Its reward is in the doing,
And the rapture of pursuing
Is the prize the vanquished gain.—*Longfellow.*

Aspire, break bounds! I say
Endeavor to be good, and better still,
And best! Success is naught, endeavor's all.

—*Browning.*

272. Review in Punctuation.

Write the following sentences from dictation, and give the reason for the use of each capital and each punctuation mark:—

“June! June! June!”

Low croon

The brown bees in the clover.

“Sweet! sweet! sweet!”

Repeat

The robins, nested over.

Through the silver mist

Of the blossom spray

Trill the orioles: list

To their joyous lay!

What in all the world, in all the world,” they say,

“Is half so sweet, so sweet, is half so sweet, as May?”

Kings are like stars — they rise and set.

If eyes were made for seeing,
Then beauty is its own excuse for being.

— Emerson.

O Bluebird, up in the maple tree,
Shaking your throat with such bursts of glee,

How did you happen to be so blue?

Did you steal a bit of the sky for your crest,
And fasten blue violets into your breast?

Tell me, I pray you, tell me true! — Swett.

The sunrise on the breezy lake,

The rosy tints his sunset brought,
World-seen, are gladdening all the vales

And mountain peaks of thought. — Whittier.

Up spake our own little Mabel,

Saying, “Father, who makes it snow?”

And I told of the good All-father,

Who cares for us here below.

— Lowell.

273. Selection for Dictation.

prime	mock' ing	com' pà rà ble
breez' es	south' ern	liq' uid
jour' ney	re' giòn	cap tiv' i ty
flex' i ble	free' dom	se clûd' ed
grove	Ala bâ' ma	sem i trop' i cal

I must say just here that the mocking bird's song in captivity, strong and sweet as it is, and its voice from the cage, liquid, flexible, and pure, are not in the least comparable to what they are in the open-air freedom of a Southern grove. If you would hear these at their best, and they are truly worth going a long journey to hear, you must seek some secluded grove in southern Alabama, Georgia, or middle Florida, about the last of March or the first of April, when spring is in its prime and the gulf breezes are flowing over all that semi-tropical region.

— *Thompson.*

274. Synonyms Discriminated.

AS SERT'.	Our forefathers <i>asserted</i> their right to representation, and <i>affirmed</i> their belief in the equality of all men.
AF FIRM'.	
VO CA'TION.	Appropriate employment; calling.
AV'OCATION.	An occupation which gives temporary relief from one's regular business.
AC CEPT'.	A vote was taken to <i>accept</i> the gift, and to
RE CEIVE'.	<i>receive</i> propositions for erecting the buildings.
MA JÖR' I TY.	The greater number; more than half.
PLÜ RAL' I TY.	The greater number, or the greatest of several numbers: hence a <i>plurality</i> may be less than a <i>majority</i> .

275. Words Defined.

I DE' AL, existing in thought only; faultless.

PRĒC' I PŁCE, a steep descent; a cliff.

IM I TA' TION, something made as a likeness or copy.

COM BUS' TI BLE, capable of burning.

COM' PLI CATE, to make intricate or complex.

IN TER' PRET, to explain or translate.

ĀG'I TATE, to disturb; to excite greatly.

PRE DICT', to foretell; to announce as a foreboding.

AP PROVE', to think well of; to commend.

BAN' QUET , a feast.	CHA ḶT' IC , very confused.
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PEN'SIVE , sad; thoughtful.	BUOY' ANT , light; cheerful.
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SUB MERGE' , to put under water.	SE' QUEL , a succeeding part.
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DIS AS'TER , crushing misfortune.	PLÄC' ID , serene.
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276. Selection for Dictation.

hurled	tripped	way' laid
an' gler	ob' sta cle	re buff's
it self'	beneath'	de fined'
hin' drance	mead' ow	pros' perous
ed' dy ing	ad ven' tures	cul' ti va ted
deep' en ing	prēc' i pi cęs	gen' er al ly

The angler learns that it is generally some obstacle or hindrance that makes a deep place in the creek, as in a brave life; and his ideal brook is one that lies in deep, well-defined banks, yet makes many a shift from right to left, meets with many rebuffs and adventures, hurled back upon itself by rocks, waylaid by snags and trees, tripped up by precipices, but sooner or later reposing under meadow banks, deepening and eddying beneath bridges, or prosperous and strong in some level stretch of cultivated land, with great elms shading it here and there.

— Burroughs.

277. Derivatives.

The prefix mis, meaning wrong, may be placed before some nouns, and, meaning wrongly, may be placed before some verbs.

misinform	means	to inform wrongly
mismanagēment	"	wrong management

Prefix mis to the following nouns and verbs, and give the meaning of each:—

guide	deal	treat' ment
state	use	pro nounce'
ap ply'	lay	gov' ern ment
print	mate	meas' ure ment
spell	deed	ap pre hen' sion
trust	rule	un der stand' ing
be have'	quote	in ter pre ta' tion
con' strue	judge	rep re sen ta' tion

278. Selections for Dictation.

Web' ster	ac' tive	de scribes'
strength	school	boy' hood
im pet' u ous	live' ly	af fec' tion ate
Lōng' fel lōw	much	some' thing
yoūn' gest	farm' er	ex pect' ed
plā' ca ble	health	quick-tem' pered

Daniel Webster thus describes his boyhood: "I read what I could get to read, went to school when I could, and when not at school was a farmer's youngest boy, not good for much for want of health and strength, but expected to do something."

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was a lively, active boy, impetuous and quick-tempered, but affectionate and placable.

279. Words Defined.

FIG'URATIVE , not literal.	PERVER'SITY , obstinacy.
NÄR'RÄTIVE , a story.	ÜM'BRÄGE , offense.
ÖBLIV'ION , total forgetfulness.	LÜ'MINOUS , shining.
REV'ELRY , noisy festivity.	EXTÖL' , to eulogize.
SAGÄ'CIOS , wise; shrewd.	PREF'ERENCE , choice.
TENÄ'CIOS , holding fast.	JÖE'ÜND , merry.
REFLEC'TION , meditation.	ERRO'NEOUS , incorrect.
LÜ'RID , ghastly pale; gloomy.	VAN'QUISH , to conquer.
ENCORE'¹ , a call for a repetition.	RAP'TURE , extreme joy.

280. Names of Grains and Vegetables.

mil'let	leek	cél'er y
cab'bage	maize	egg'plant
spin'äch ²	ón'iön	cü'cum ber
pump'kin	squash	buck'wheat
pars'nip	bar'ley	ar'ti choke
rhu'barb	rad'ish	äs pär' à güs

Among the vegetables which are cultivated for their roots or tubers may be mentioned the potato, the onion, the beet, the parsnip, the carrot, and the radish.

Before the harvest is gathered, the hill slopes are bright with large yellow pumpkins and squashes. Piles of apples in shining heaps fill the air with their fragrance, and long rows of cabbages, piles of onions in their silver coats, heaps of potatoes, and stacks of corn, are waiting to be garnered.

Among the fruits and vegetables of which no one had heard a hundred years ago are cantaloupes, many varieties of peaches and pears, tomatoes and rhubarb, sweet corn, the cauliflower, the eggplant, head lettuce, and okra. — *John B. McMaster.*

281. Selections for Dictation.

ad vānce'	trout' ing	māin' tē nance
as sist'	sŷl' van	com' mon wealth
de fense'	re treats'	a dorn' ment
hun' ger	gnāts	ex cur' sions
couch' es	bāl sām' ic	pic tūr ēsque'
pär' a dise	mōs qui' tōes	in ex pe' ri enced

A man's duty as a member of the commonwealth is to assist in the maintenance, in the advance, in the defense, of the state. A woman's duty as a member of the commonwealth is to assist in the ordering, in the comforting, and in the beautiful adornment of the state.

— Ruskin.

People inexperienced in troutting excursions expect to enter a sylvan paradise of trout, cool retreats, laughing brooks, picturesque views, balsamic couches, etc., instead of which they find hunger, rain, smoke, toil, gnats, mosquitoes, dirt, broken rest, and salt pork; and they are very apt not to see where the fun comes in.

— Burroughs.

282. Synonyms.

Complete the following sentences by inserting the right word in the right place: —

Grace was invited to spend the — of her vacation at the seashore. The child made a — bow. Napoleon was — to the island of St. Helena. Our — founded the republic. What — need have we of witnesses? In Naples there are — —. She is a — housekeeper.

fur' ther	far' ther	bal' ance	re main' der
ex' iled	ban' ished	beg' gars	va' grants
ma' ny	count' less	an' ces tors	fore' fa thers
grace' ful	el' e gant	fru' gal	ē co nōm' ic al

283. Selection for Dictation.

strōn' ger	knit	do min' ion
twain	tap' root	knōwl' edge
third	stirred	o be' di ence
ut' most	tem' pests	Heav' en-loosed

Three roots bear up Dominion : Knowledge, Will,—

These twain are strong, but stronger, yet the third,—

Obedience,— 'tis the great taproot that still,

Knit round the rock of Duty, is not stirred,
Though Heaven-loosed tempests spend their utmost skill.

— Lowell.

284. Names of Trades and Professions.

deu' tist	bank' er	en gi neer'
ehem' ist	law' yer	mil' li ner
gla' zier	ma' son	en grāv' er
car' pen ter	mer' chant	phȳ sh̄' cian
sculp' tor	art' ist	seam' stress
mu sh̄' cian	ar' ehi tect	ma ch̄in' ist

These immigrants were hard-working men and women,— farmers, blacksmiths, carpenters, millers, masons, fishermen, merchants, and many ministers.

The bird is an exquisite architect, the beaver a most skillful bridge builder, the silkworm the most beautiful of weavers, the spider the best of net makers. — Dr. George Wilson.

Man may be defined as the only animal that can strike a light. I might say with truth that his kindled brand makes the ten-fingered savage, without further help, a farmer, a baker, a cook, a carpenter, a smith, a potter, a brickmaker, a lime burner and builder, and, besides much also, a soldier and a sailor.

— Dr. George Wilson.

285. Synonyms Discriminated.

R<small>E</small>M<small>'</small>B<small>E</small>R.	We <i>remember</i> easily.
RECOLLECT'.	We <i>recollect</i> by an effort of the will.
BEH<small>A</small>V<small>'</small>IOR.	His <i>behavior</i> in society was awkward, but
CONDUCT.	his <i>conduct</i> through life was noble.
EXCITE'.	Mark Antony first <i>excited</i> in the Romans
INCITE'.	curiosity, pity, gratitude, revenge; then he <i>incited</i> them to action.
PA'TIENCE.	<i>Patience</i> is quietness of spirit under trial.
RESIGNA'TION.	<i>Resignation</i> means submission to the will of another.

286. Selections for Dictation.

pearl	ex pense'	for' tunes
procures'	pur' chase	pre' cepts
d&esires'	mirth	dis posed'
secure'	thou' sand	con tent' ed
measure'	con sid' er	free'-minded
exercise	pre ferred'	cheer' ful ness

Contentment is a pearl of great price, and whoever procures it at the expense of ten thousand desires makes a wise and happy purchase.

— *J. Balguy.*

To secure a contented spirit, measure your desires by your fortunes, and not your fortunes by your desires.

— *Jeremy Taylor.*

To be free-minded and cheerfully disposed at hours of meat, sleep, and exercise, is one of the best precepts of long lasting.

— *Lord Bacon.*

I have always preferred cheerfulness to mirth. The latter I consider as an act, the former as a habit of the mind.

— *Addison.*

287. Selections for Dictation.

wor' thy	sen' si ble	friend
thôughts	com' pa ny	fan' cies
change	thank' ful	won' der ful
rea' son	Dick' ens	mo men' tous
soothed	laugh' ter	mul' ti tûdes
charmed	gra' cious	sym' pa thies
en dowed'	con ver sa' tion	en joy' ments

Of all the things which man can make or do here below, by far the most momentous, wonderful, and worthy are the things we call books.

— *Carlyle.*

Books give the same turn to our thoughts that company does to our conversation, without loading our memories, or even making us sensible of the change.

— *Swift.*

Have not you, have not I, all of us, reason to be thankful to this kind friend, Charles Dickens, who has soothed and charmed so many hours, brought pleasure and sweet laughter to so many homes, made such multitudes of children happy, endowed us with such a sweet store of gracious thoughts, fair fancies, soft sympathies, hearty enjoyments? — *Thackeray.*

288. Words Defined.

GI GAN'TIC, very large.	PIL' LAGE, open robbery.
SUR' LV, ill-natured.	LÈ' GION, a multitude.
TEND' EN CY, drift.	U NIQUE', without like or equal.
AB SURD', ridiculous.	POMP'OUS, showy with grandeur
MEL' AN CHOL Y, sadness.	FESTIV'ITY, merrymaking.
CO LOS'SAL, of enormous size.	RET'I CENT, reserved.
TRANS PÂR'ENT, clear.	CON TÂ'GIOUS, catching.
POST PONE', to put off.	PRO HIB'IT, to forbid.
KINS'MEN, relatives.	MAL'A DY, a lingering disease.
EX PLORE', to search through.	CON GËN'IAL, naturally suited.

289. Selection for Dictation.

Scott	lov' er	na' ture
hēath' er	fa' mous	Irv' ing
out' door	shep' herd	af fec' tion
be side'	a ris' ing	ten' der ness
spōrts' man	pē cūl' iar	ex ceed' ing ly

Sir Walter Scott, a true lover of nature, told our Washington Irving that he should die if he did not see the heather once a year. He loved outdoor life, and was a famous sportsman and rider. His affection for dogs and horses, indeed for all dumb animals, was exceedingly strong; and he had a peculiar tenderness for sheep, arising, he thought, from his having often been laid beside them when a child.

290. Botanical Terms.

spā' dix	scape	çil' i ate
rā çēme'	glūme	pēt' i öle
pīs' til	çȳme	trun' cate
pōl' len	cā' lyx	pan' i cle
den' tate	whorl	co rōl' la
lēg' ūme	pēt' al	lā' bi ate
stā' men	ūm' bel	en' do ġen
cōr' date	an' ther	fās' çi cle

Pulling open the fleshy lips of the highly scented spathe of the flower, its yellow pollen was scattered in all directions.

— *Frank Bolles.*

Both the stigmas and stamens show like crimson dots amid the hairs of the catkins.

The closed gentian does not hide its flower, but the corolla never opens: it always remains a closed bud. — *Burroughs.*

Look inside of almost any flower, and you will see imbosomed in its petals the threadlike organs called stamens, with little yellow knobs at their ends. These knobs are the anthers; and if they are ripe, they will give up, when shaken, the fine dust or pollen, which is so light that the breeze will blow it away.

291. Selection for Dictation.

straight	spruce	brānch' es
bāl' sams	fir	wealth
Christ' mas	fra' grant	pýr' a mids
con' trast	heav' y	mere' ly
brushed	flecked	col' or less
o ver head'	show' ers	in ter lā' cing

All about us the tall straight stems of spruce and fir rose high into the air, their dark branches interlacing overhead. Among their feet were the little balsams, an endless wealth of Christmas trees; but here their fragrant branches were adorned only with snow piled upon them so deep that they were pyramids of white, merely flecked here and there with a green which by contrast looked black and colorless. So thick they stood, that we could see for only a few yards, and their branches brushed our faces and sent heavy showers and lumps of snow upon us as we passed. — *Century Magazine*.

292. Words often Mispronounced.

vī vā' cioūs	ăd' ī pōse	ton sil ī' tis
bar bā' rī an	em pír' ic	blăs' phē moūs
neū răl' gī à	măñ dă rīn'	hō mē òp' à thy
phī lōl' o gy	cal lī' ö pē	frōn' tis piēce
Be ēl' ze bub	con dō' lence	hō mē ö păth' ic
drōm' è dā ry	mag nō' lī à	phīl an thrōp' ic

293. Words Defined.

COL'LOQUY, a conversation; a dialogue.

INCLEM'ENT, stormy; unfriendly; harsh.

RAD'ICAL, one who holds extreme views.

INTRUD'ER, one who comes when he is not welcome.

COMPETENT, answering all requirements.

DEFAULT'ER, one who fails to account for public money intrusted to his care.

MER'CE NARY, governed by greediness of gain.

CONCIL'IATE, to win over; to please; to reconcile.

CONSPIC'UOUS, easy to be seen; prominent.

SCRUTINY, a searching inspection; minute inquiry.

TRIBUNAL, a court of justice. **CONTINUAL**, not ceasing.

DOCILE, easily managed. **INTERVIEW**, a conference.

SPURIOUS, not genuine. **FATIGUE**, brotherly.

FRENZY, madness; rage. **VELOCITY**, rate of motion.

RIGOROUS, exact; severe. **OPULENCE**, wealth; affluence.

294. Synonyms Discriminated.

DELICIOUS. The California fruit is *delicious*.

DELIGHTFUL. The California scenery is *delightful*.

INDUSTRIOS. A man who is not really *industrious* by nature may yet be *diligent* for an hour or two.

INFORMATION. *Information* is knowledge derived from reading, observation, or instruction.

LEARNING. *Learning* is the result of long-continued study.

WISDOM. *Wisdom* is "the right use of knowledge."

ANGER. *Anger* is sudden and brief; it is a stronger term than *resentment*, but not so strong as

INDIGNATION. *Indignation*, wrath, fury, or rage.

HATRED. *Hatred* is intense and enduring dislike.

295. Selection for Dictation.

crea' tūre	se vere'	pres' ence
weath' er	phāſe	frig' id
ca pri' cēs	va' por	in con sist' ent
pur' pōs es	süb' tle	in di rec' tions
in con' stant	ca ress' ing	in cal' cu la ble

The weather is that phase of Nature in which she is a creature of moods, of caprices, of cross-purposes; gloomy and downcast to-day, and all light and joy to-morrow; caressing and tender one moment, and severe and frigid the next; one day iron, the next day vapor; inconsistent, inconstant, incalculable: full of genius, full of folly, full of extremes; to be read and understood, not by rule, but by subtle signs and indications,—by a look, a glance, a presence, as we read and understand a man or a woman.

—Burroughs.

296. Synonyms.

Complete the following sentences by inserting the right word in the right place:—

She gave the children — toys. We are not always able to select the things we should —. The astronomer — eclipses; the merchant — his losses and his gains. The year is — into months. A hermit is — from the rest of the world. We can — the beginnings of some things whose progress afterward we cannot —. The poor are often —; the avaricious are never —. Abundance is more than we want; — is quite as much as we require. Signposts — men, but they do not — them.

reck' ons	cal' culates	di vid' ed	sep' a ra ted
plen' ty	a bun' dance	pre vent'	hin' der
sat' is fied	con tent' ed	se lect'	pre fer'
dī rect'	guide	cost' ly	val' u a ble

297. Selection for Dictation.

writ' ten	his' to ry	high' est
val' ūe	speech	so' cial
lan' guāge	struc' tūre	strā' tā
in' stru' ment	prōg' ress	seis' mic
in car' nate	sur' face	pre rog' a tive
dī' a lect	en' er gies	con cern' ing
dis tinc' tion	sig nif' i cant	broth' er hood

One of the things in life which we use the most and value the least is language. It is the distinction of our race, our highest prerogative, the instrument of our progress. It is the bond of brotherhood, too, and the body in which truth becomes incarnate. The thought-history of the race is written in the very structure of its speech; and a language or a dialect is as significant of great social forces now long spent as the strata of the earth's surface are concerning seismic energies.

— John Coleman Adams.

298. Synonyms Discriminated.

PIQUE.	<i>Pique</i> is a quick and transient sense of resentment.
SPITE.	<i>Spite</i> is petty malice.
MAL' ICE.	<i>Malice</i> denotes a spirit that desires evil to others.
CHAR' AC TER.	<i>Character</i> is what we are.
REP U TA' TION.	<i>Reputation</i> is what others think of us.
COUR' AGE.	<i>Courage</i> is thoughtful, and meets danger calmly.
BRAV' ER Y.	<i>Bravery</i> is impetuous, and defies danger.
AU DAÇ' I TY.	<i>Audacity</i> is bravery running out into rashness.
STRICT.	The rules are <i>strict</i> and the punishment is
SE VERE'.	<i>severe</i> .

299. Words Defined.

CŪ' LIN A RY, relating to the kitchen or art of cooking.
 DOR' MI TO RV, sleeping quarters or a bedroom.
 VĒ RAN'DA, a kind of open portico.
 EVAP' O RATE, to pass off in vapor.
 CŪ' TICLE, the outer skin of the body.
 LIT' I GATE, to contest in law.
 AN' AR CHY, lack of government.
 CY' CLONE, a storm that moves around a center.
 DI LEM' MA, a state of doubt.
 COM PO' SURE, calmness.
 AB'SO LUTE, without limit; arbitrary.
 CRI TĒ' RI ON, a standard of judging.
 STRIN' GENT, making severe requirements; rigid.
 CAN' DI DATE, one who seeks some office.
 EL'I GI BLE, worthy, or qualified, to be chosen.
 TU Y' TION, money paid for instruction.
 BI ÖL' O GX, the science of life.
 ORA' TION, an elaborate discourse.
 HID' EOUS, dreadful to behold or hear.
 DELIN' QUENT, one who fails to perform a duty.

300. Selection for Dictation.

teach' es	gen' tle men	neigh' bors
bear' ing	Ad' di son	weak' ness es
deal' ing	fol' lies	op po si' tion
treat' ing	bet' ter	děf er en' tial
kind' ly	through	coûr' te ous

There is no man that teaches us to be gentlemen better than Joseph Addison,—gentle in our bearing through life, gentle and courteous to our neighbor, gentle in dealing with his follies and weaknesses, gentle in treating his opposition, deferential to the old, and kindly to the poor. — Thackeray.

301. Synonyms.

Complete the following sentences by inserting the right word in the right place: —

An occasion presents itself, an — is desired. Thankfulness is temporary, and is the expression of our —. Shakespeare introduces into his tragedies many — scenes and many — persons. The — sailors wandered along the coast until they found a — hut. I — walk in the park, and — meet some of my acquaintances there. It is related of Maximin, the Roman emperor, that he was a man of such — size that his wife's bracelet usually served him for a thumb ring; and also that his strength was so — that he could break a horse's leg with a kick. The pioneers encountered many — wild beasts and — red men. An easy task may be accomplished with —.

lū'di crous	ri dic'u lous	of' ten	fre'quent ly
oc ca'sion	op por tū' ni ty	fōr lōrn'	fōr sak'en
grat'i tude	thank'ful ness	sav'age	fe ro'cious
im mense'	e nor'mous	ease	fa cil'i ty

302. Selection for Dictation.

hatch'ets	gold'en	land'scape
mys'tic	Span'ish	fläunt'ed
gar'lands	Dru'ids	mīš'tle tōe
gnärled	stretch	Yüle'tide

Oaks, from whose branches
 Garlands of Spanish moss and of mystic mistletoe flaunted
 Such as the Druids cut down with golden hatchets at Yuletide.

—Longfellow.

What gnarled stretch, what depth of shade, is his !
 There needs no crown to mark the forest's king.
 He is the gem, and all the landscape wide
 Seems but the setting, worthless all beside. — Longfellow.

303. Words often Mispronounced.

lěg' end a ry	con' tū mē ly	un frē quent' ed
cō ād jū' tor	bur lesque' ¹	con' ser vā tor
in' ven tō ry	gy rā' tion	vet' er ī nā ry
for' mī dā ble	black' guard ²	phō tōg' rā pher
im mō' bīle	děs' pī cā ble	sā lū' tā to ry

304. Selection for Dictation.

in' no cence	light' en	a' mi a ble
pōv' er ty	at tract' ive	de light' ful
de form' i ty	ig' no rance	sim pliç' i ty
tem' per	a gree' a ble	af flic' tion

A cheerful temper, joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit good-natured. It will lighten sickness, poverty, and affliction, convert ignorance into an amiable simplicity, and render deformity itself agreeable.

— Addison.

305. Words Defined.

ŪNAN'I MOUS, of one mind.	MIS FOR'TUNE, ill luck.
FĒA'SI BLE, capable of being done.	DIS SEN'SION, angry disagreement.
DEL'E GATE, a representative.	PĀÇ'I FY, to appease; to calm.
SUB OR'DI NATE, secondary.	DŪ'BI OUS, doubtful.
BE NIG'NANT, kind; gracious.	EC CEN'TRIC, odd.
GRĀ TŪ'I TY, a present.	FLIP'PANT, pert; talkative.
DES'PER ATE, beyond hope.	JÉOP'ARD Y, peril.
DE MOL'ISH, to throw down.	IN'FĀ MOUS, disgraceful.
SOL'I TA RY, by one's self.	THRESH'OLD, a doorsill.
PER NI'CIOUS, destructive.	PASS'A BLE, admissible.
PEC CA DIL'LO, a petty fault.	VE'HE MENT, very urgent.

306. Synonyms Discriminated.

NEG'LI GENCE.	<i>Negligence</i> is the habitual omission of some duty.
NEGLECT'.	<i>Neglect</i> is the act of leaving something undone.
MOD'ES TY.	<i>Modesty</i> implies absence of conceit, and is to be encouraged.
BASH'FUL NESS.	<i>Bashfulness</i> is a lack of self-possession, and is to be corrected.
DIF'FI DENCE.	<i>Diffidence</i> is a distrust of our own powers, which disqualifies us for duty.
TAC'I TURN.	A <i>taciturn</i> man is <i>silent</i> from disposition or habit; but even a loquacious man may be <i>silent</i> at times.
SI'LENT.	

307. Selections for Dictation.

sweet' meats	re spect'	pleas' ant est
right'ly	whōl' ly	whōle' som est
re ceive'	ap peal'	for bid' ding
sen'tence	chief' ly	sol'i ta ry
coun'cils	o pin' ion	con cep' tion
un sta'ble	knowl' edge	ap prov' ing

We ought to regard books as we do sweetmeats, not wholly to aim at the pleasantest, but chiefly to respect the wholesomest; not forbidding either, but approving the latter most.

— *Plutarch.*

To use books rightly is to go to them for help; to appeal to them when our own knowledge and power of thought fail; to be led by them into wider sight, purer conception, than our own, and receive from them the united sentence of the judges and councils of all time, against our solitary and unstable opinion.

— *Ruskin.*

308. Words Defined.

PĚR'ISH A BLE, subject to decay.
 EX'o DUS, departure from a place; a going out.
 NOCTUR'NAL, pertaining to night.
 APPEND'AGE, something added to a greater thing; a subordinate part.
 LĚTH'AR ēGY, dullness; unnatural drowsiness.
 EXON'ERATE, to clear of an accusation.
 GÖT'TÜRAL, formed in the throat.
 HÄY'GÄNE, the science of health.
 CRES'CENT, the figure of the new moon.
 NUP'TIAL, pertaining to marriage.
 MU'TINY, insurrection against authority.
 PER'SECUTE, to pursue in a manner to injure.
 QUOTATION, part of a book or writing named or repeated.
 AL'LEGORY, description of one thing under the image of another.

309. Selection for Dictation.

pur suit'	oc cu pa' tion	ex cite' ment
tro'phies	ex pect' an ces	prě' cious ness
fē līç'i tous	dis clo' sūres	un cer' taīn ties
in spi ra' tion	par tic' u lar ly	ad ven' tür ous ly

Berry picking was near enough to hunting and fishing to enlist me when a boy. There was something of the excitement of the chase in the occupation, and something of the charm and preciousness of game about the trophies. The pursuit had its surprises, its expectances, its sudden disclosures, in fact, its uncertainties. I went forth adventurously. I could wander free as the wind. Then there were moments of inspiration; for it always seemed a felicitous stroke to light upon a particularly fine spot, as it does when one takes an old and wary trout.

— Burroughs.

310. Synonyms Discriminated.

CEN' TER.	<i>Center</i> involves the idea of a circle.
MID' DLE.	<i>Middle</i> is often applied to extent in only one direction.
MIDST.	<i>Midst</i> implies surrounded by.
EFFECT'.	An <i>effect</i> springs directly and immediately from a cause.
CON'SE QUENCE.	A <i>consequence</i> is more remote, and results from something that stands to it simply as antecedent.
RESULT'.	A <i>result</i> is still more remote and variable.
APT.	<i>Apt</i> expresses fitness to do or to be something.
LIKE' LY.	<i>Likely</i> refers to probable circumstances ; <i>liable</i> , to circumstances which may affect us unfavorably.
LI' A BLE.	
SUB'JECT.	<i>Subject</i> refers to evils from which we inevitably suffer.

311. Selection for Dictation.

crit' i cism	in dul' gence	crit' i cīs ing
re sent' ing	in or' di nate	neigh' bor hood
fam' i lies	o' ver much'	per pet' u al ly
jeal' ous	gōs' sip ing	in sist' en cy
be trays'	re al' i ty	fault'-find ing
quěr' u lous	Rōōse' velt	sen' si tive ness

Sensitiveness may be shown as well by inordinate indulgence in criticism as by resenting it overmuch. If of two families in a neighborhood, one is perpetually gossiping about and criticising the other with a querulous, jealous insistence in fault-finding, it is in reality the gossiping family, not the other, which betrays the greater sensitiveness.

— *Theodore Roosevelt.*

312. Terms used in Music.

ban'jo	scale	me lo'de on
pě áñ'o	ehord	clär' ī net
ví o lín'	so'lo	ehro mat'ic
zíth' er	lyre	fäl set' tō
çým' bal	ăl' tō	bär' ý tone

From the shaded barn with its overhanging thatch, gently quivering, came the trills of the pipe, while advancing to the encounter from the open windows of the mansion, glittering in the moonlight through the leaves of the beech trees, echoed the full ringing chords of the piano. — *V. Korolenko.*

When seated on a cask, with the violin braced against his shaven chin, he would draw the bow across the quivering strings, hardly a man in the inn could keep his seat. Even the old, one-eyed Jew who accompanied Joachim on a bass viol would wax enthusiastic, his awkward instrument with its heavy bass straining every nerve, as it were, to keep time with the light notes of the violin, which seemed to dance as well as sing. — *V. Korolenko.*

313. Words Defined.

EF FECT'IVE, powerful; efficient.	FLAT'TER Y, false praise.
DI'ALECT, local form of speech.	SAN'GUINE, ¹ full of hope.
MÝR'IAD, a very large number.	SUP'PLI CATE, to implore.
FAB'ULOUS, not true or real.	VE RÄ'CIOUS, truthful.
IN GRE'DI ENT, a component part.	LA CÖN'IC, using few words.
LÜ'CRA TIVE, gainful; profitable.	VER'TICAL, upright.
AL LÜ'SION, a hint; a reference.	FAS'CI NATE, to charm.
IN CO HËR'ENT, unconnected.	SEA'SON A BLE, timely.
TRAN'SIENT, of short duration.	IN FLEX'I BLE, unalterable.
IN EV'I TA BLE, bound to happen.	CAŞ'U AL TY, an accident.

314. Selection for Dictation.

tun' nels	scuf' fles	ap proach' es
Go thärd' ¹	vi' à ducts	ag' grë gate
spi' ral	cork' screw	lo' co mo tive
à droit'	ac' tû ally	thought' ful ly
e lüd' ing	tri um' phant	ac com' plish es

The St. Gotthard railway has, in an aggregate length of twenty-five miles, fifty-six tunnels, thirty-two bridges, and a dozen huge viaducts. "The locomotive," says one writer, "scuffles up a steep road for a while, then thoughtfully approaches a mountain that is too hard to climb, and, instead of skipping along the edge and eluding it, plunges boldly into it, makes a complete circuit in a spiral tunnel, and comes out two hundred feet above where it went in. This adroit trick is resorted to seven times, and in one big mountain, the locomotive actually accomplishes two circuits of a mile each, rising in corkscrew fashion, and emerging triumphant up where the eagles brood."

— W. S. Kennedy.

315. Synonyms Discriminated.

FAULT, a moral failing.

DE FECT', an imperfection.

CON TEMPT' I BLE, weak; foolish; worthless.

DES' PI C A BLE, base; wicked.

PAL' TRY, low; worthless; trifling.

PIT' I FUL, wretched; eliciting compassion.

HEALTH' Y, being in a state of health.

HEALTH' FUL, serving to produce health.

AN NOUNCE', to make known for the first time.

PRO CLAIM', to publish widely and generally.

316. Selections for Dictation.

sa' cred	civ' ic	ar' ehi tec ture
re cord'	sat' is fy	en thū' si aṣm
proud' est	de fense'	hab i ta' tion
prin' ci ple	en dur' ing	as so' ci a ted

Noble architecture is one element of patriotism.

— Lowell.

The art of building is the strongest, proudest, most enduring, of the arts of man; it is the art which is associated with all civic pride and sacred principle; with which men record their power, satisfy their enthusiasm, make sure their defense, define and make dear their habitation.

— Ruskin.

317. Words Defined.

VAC' U UM, an empty space, containing not even air.

IN' CI DENT, an accidental or subordinate event.

PÉR EN' NI AL, continuing through years.

VI VÀ' CIOUS, lively; having vigorous powers of life.

LÉ' NI ENT, mild; of merciful disposition.

PRE VAIL', to gain the victory; to persuade.

IN FAT' U A TED, inspired with foolish passion.

IL LE' GAL, unlawful; contrary to law.

DOM I NEER', to rule with insolence.

IN CON SIST' ENT, at variance; contradictory.

CRUDE, in a natural state; imperfect.

IM PER' TI NENT, rude in behavior; impudent.

E' GO TIST, one who magnifies his own importance.

CON' SE CRATE, to set apart to sacred use.

PUG NA' CIOUS, disposed to fight; quarrelsome.

PE DES' TRI AN, one who travels on foot.

SO LIL' O QUÝ, a talking to one's self.

ME MO' RI AL, anything intended to preserve the memory of a person or event.

318. Selections for Dictation.

bil' low	an'kle	mo'tion less
crys'tal	fo'li a ted	so lu' tion
'a ē'ri al	trib'ute	at mos phēr' ic
strength	Hōlmes ¹	veg'e ta ble
tor na'do	de pos'it ed	hur'ri canes

A vast silver willow
 Stands stemming a billow,
 A motionless billow
 Of ankle-deep mosses.

The oak is but a foliated atmospheric crystal deposited from the aerial ocean that holds the future vegetable world in solution. The storm that tears its leaves has paid tribute to its strength, and it breasts the tornado clad in the spoils of a hundred hurricanes.
 — *Holmes.*

319. Terms used in Music.

trē'ble	bāss	flāg'eōlet
quār tet'	or'gan	tam bōur īne'
trōm'bone	clēf	ac cōr'dīōn
dūl'cīmer	gām'ūt	harp'sīehord

In Nellie Custis's music room stands the harpsichord given her by General Washington as a wedding present. It is the lineal ancestor of the modern grand piano, but with two banks of keys.

This is the arsenal. From floor to ceiling,
 Like a huge organ, rise the burnished arms;
 But from their silent pipes no anthem pealing
 Startles the villages with strange alarms.

— *Longfellow.*

320. Synonyms Discriminated.

DIS AD VÀN'TAGE.	A <i>disadvantage</i> is the absence of good; an <i>injury</i> is a positive evil.
SUF FI'CIENT.	<i>Sufficient</i> means what one actually needs; <i>enough</i> , what one desires.
CU'RIOUS.	<i>Curious</i> refers to a state of mind; <i>inquisitive</i> , to a habit or act.
IN QUIS'I TIVE.	
DIS LOY'AL TY.	He who deceives his friend is guilty of <i>disloyalty</i> ; but he who betrays his country commits <i>treason</i> .
TREA'SON.	
SOR'RY.	We speak of being <i>sorry</i> for anything, however trivial; but we are <i>grieved</i> for that which concerns us more deeply; we are <i>hurt</i> at being treated with disrespect.
GRIEVED.	
HURT.	

321. Selection for Dictation.

Ag'as siz ¹	pos sessed'	de scribed'
in tense'	search' ing	mag nif' i cent
win' ning	bril' liant	con ver sa' tion
fōre' hēad	gen' er ous	per son al' i ty
e mo' tions	man' ners	un ū' sū al ly
eas'ily	gen' er al ly	good-na' tured

Agassiz possessed a charm of personality which can hardly be described. His large frame, magnificent head, high forehead, searching eyes, were the signs of an unusually active mind, and of emotions intense and easily moved. He was brilliant in conversation, and of most winning manners; he was generally happy and good-natured, as he was kind and generous; and his friends were more and more drawn to love him.

322. Words Defined.

SIMULTANEOUS, happening at the same time.

PHILANTHROPY, love of mankind.

PUNCTILIOUS, observant of nice points.

PARTICIPATE, to have a share with others.

SANCTION, to give authority for.

ACQUIESCE, to comply ; to agree to.

FUNDAMENTAL, essential ; a leading principle.

REACTION, movement in a contrary direction.

DECIPHER, to study out the meaning of.

STOLIDITY, dullness of intellect ; stupidity.

VAGARY, a wandering of the thoughts ; a whimsical purpose.

INCREDIBLE, impossible to be believed.

VACILLATE, to fluctuate in mind or opinion ; to waver.

ILLITERATE, ignorant of books ; unlearned.

PLAGIARIST, one who puts forth as his own the writings of another.

PREDOMINANT, superior in strength, influence, or authority ; prevalent.

323. Selection for Dictation.

fer til' i ty	pot' ash	sup ply' ing
rep re sent'	prōç' ess	rec' og nized
nī' tro gen	phōs phōr' ic	in gre' di ents
el' e ments	det' rī ment	ag' ri cul ture
ex haust' ed	pro duc' tion	ē co nom' ic al

Soil fertility is now largely recognized as a matter of supplying certain ingredients — combined nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash — to the soil, as they are removed in the process of growth by the crops. These three elements alone do not represent the sum total of plant foods, so to speak ; but they do include those which the practice of agriculture has found most likely to become exhausted, to the detriment of economical production.

324. Nautical Terms.

scull	prow	lee' ward
off' ing	helm	añ' ehor
dăv' it	găff	try' sail
haws' er	yawl	tăff' rail

We hauled out into the stream, and came to anchor for the night. The next morning, a breeze having sprung up from the southward, we took a pilot on board, hove up our anchor, and began beating down the bay. — *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

When the ship had fallen off dead before the wind, her head-sails were shaken, her after-yards trimmed, and her helm shifted, before she had time to run upon the danger that had threatened as well to leeward as to windward.

— *J. Fenimore Cooper.*

325. Selections for Dictation.

cheer' ful	ad dress'	swal' lōws
clōs' er	sad' dled	in te' ri or
glüed	red' breast	sun'-streaked
cob' web	lī' ehĕn	sus pen' sion
tear' ing	hum' ming	sym' pa thy

Of all bird voices, none are more sweet and cheerful to my ear than those of swallows in the dim, sun-streaked interior of a lofty barn; they address the heart with even a closer sympathy than robin redbreast. — *Hawthorne.*

The nest of the humming bird was saddled on a twig, and glued to a dark green oak leaf. The outside was coated with lichen and wound with cobweb. Once I saw the cobweb hanging from her needle-like bill, and thought she probably had been tearing down the beautiful suspension bridges the spiders hang from tree to tree. — *Florence A. Merriam.*

326. Selection for Dictation.

Jef' fer son	law' yer	in' dus try
rēq' uī ū̄ sites	in' stinct	sus tained'
coun' sel	scents	mē thōd' ic al
re search'	sē rēn' i ty	in apt' i tude
ra pid' i ty	badg' er ing	mul ti fā' ri ous

Jefferson had most of the requisites of a great lawyer: industry so quiet, methodical, and sustained that it amounted to a gift; learning multifarious and exact; skill and rapidity in handling books; the instinct of research that leads him who has it to the fact he wants as surely as the hound scents the game; a serenity of temper which neither the inaptitude of witnesses nor the badgering of counsel could ever disturb.

— *Parton.*

327. Nautical Terms.

shrouds	guy ¹	stān' chiōn
bow' sprit	star' board	sprit' sail
spank' er	yācht ²	miz' zen māst
hāl' yard	flūke	mar' tin gale

Far ahead forked out the great bowsprit and jib booms, made massive to the eye by the long spritsail yard and the enormously thick gear of shrouds and guys; on high rose the canvas at the fore, yellowing as it soared into a golden tinge to the westering glory that was setting the heavens on fire on the starboard beam.

— *W. Clark Russell.*

In the crosstrees of both masts, and higher yet on the yards above, and in the tops also, were a number of men busily employed in sending down the royal, skysail, and topgallant yards, and housing the topgallant masts.

— *W. Clark Russell.*

328. Words Defined.

I TIN'ER ANT, one who travels from place to place.
SÁ TÍR'IC AL, severe in language; sarcastic.
PRE VÄR'I CATE, to evade telling the truth.
CRE DÜ'LITY, a disposition to believe on slight evidence.
DE CREP'IT, weak and shriveled by age.
IN TER DICT', to forbid; to prohibit.
DIF'FICULT, hard to be done.
DO MES'TIC, relating to home life.
AM PHIB'I OUS, having a life adapted to both air and water.
DI AG'O NAL, reaching from one angle to another not consecutive.
HÝ PER CRIT'IC AL, over critical; unduly exact.
DIS'LOCATE, to put out of place.
IN VIG'OR ATE, to put energy or strength into.
MÄL E FAC'TOR, an evil doer; one who injures another.
PAN A QÈ'A, a remedy for all diseases.
CON TEM'PO RA RY, one who lives at the same time as another.

329. Selections for Dictation.

charms	speech	crown'ing
coins	din'gy	serv'ice
drudg'es	ear'nest	el'e gan ces
ut'tered	av'er age	e nun ci á' tion
def'i nite	æs thet'ic	im aǵ i na' tion

A clear and sharp-cut enunciation is one of the crowning charms and elegances of speech. Words so uttered are like coins fresh from the mint, compared with the worn and dingy drudges of long service. — *Lowell.*

The first requisite of good writing is to have an earnest and definite purpose, whether æsthetic or moral; and even good writing, to please long, must have more than an average amount either of imagination or common sense. — *Lowell.*

330. Selections for Dictation.

trail' ing	mid'-air	ban' ners
tow' er ing	cý' press	těn' è broüs
lithe	rus' tic	cà the' drals
ān' cient	se' crets	la' dy like
mys' ter y	Pa' tience	mur' mur ing

Over their heads the towering and tenebrous boughs of the cypress

Met in a dusky arch, and trailing mosses in mid-air

Waved like banners that hang on the walls of ancient cathedrals.

— *Longfellow.*

The Birch, most shy and ladylike of trees, the go-between of rustic lovers;

Thy white bark has their secrets in its keeping:

Reuben writes here the happy name of Patience,

And thy lithe boughs hang murmuring and weeping

Above her as she steals the mystery from thy keeping.

— *Lowell.*

331. Names of Flowers.

or' ehid	pop' py	col' um bīne
vi' o let	cal' la	car na' tion
ar' bu tus	dai' sy	ox' a lis
ca měl' li a	cac' tus	nar çis' sus
gé rā' ni um	gěn' tian ¹	hē' li o trope
wis tā' ri a	hý' a cinth	glà dī' o lus
jěs' sa měne	mär' i gold	pěr' i wěn kle

I have taken the plants in hand, and really the desert blossoms like the rose: ten windows full; they are really splendid.

A passion flower is running round the top at the rate of seven knots an hour; and I have geraniums, clouds of pink oxalis, abutilon, and callas in bloom.

— *Celia Thaxter.*

When Nature had shaped her rustic beauties,—

The bright-eyed daisy, the violet sweet,
The blushing poppy that nods and trembles
In its scarlet hood among the wheat,—

She paused and pondered, and then she fashioned
The scentless camellia proud and cold,
The spicy carnation freaked with passion,
The lily pale for an angel to hold.

All were fair, yet something was wanting,
Of freer perfection, of larger repose;
And again she paused, then in one glad moment
She breathed her whole soul into the rose.

— *W. W. Story.*

332. Selection for Dictation.

sol' dier	dumb	states' man
cōr' al	râr' est	bare' foot
u' ni son	el' ô quent	hol' low-eyed
ex am' ple	high' -poised	in dif' fer ent

WASHINGTON.

Soldier and statesman, rarest unison;
High-poised example of great duties done
Simply as breathing, a world's honors worn
As life's indifferent gifts to all men born;
Dumb for himself, unless it were to God,
But for his barefoot soldiers eloquent,
Tramping the snow to coral where they trod,
Held by his awe in hollow-eyed content.

— *Lowell*

333. Words Defined.

CON STER NA' TION, sudden fear; panic.
BIOG' RA PHY, history of a person's life.
EX TRAV' A GANT, wild; wasteful; visionary.
MIS' AN THROPE, one who hates mankind.
SO LIÇ' IT OUS, anxious to avoid, or eager to obtain.
SUR REP TÝ' TIOUS, done by stealth or fraud.
EX CRU' CI A TING, torturing; tormenting.
È PHËM' ER AL, beginning and ending in a day.
CIR CÙ' I TOUS, going roundabout; indirect.
Ös' TRA CIZE, to cast out from social or political favor.
E QUES' TRI AN, pertaining to horses; a rider.
FÄR I NÄ' CEOUS, consisting of, or yielding, meal or flour.
HE RED' I TA RY, descending from ancestors.
LE GIT' I MATE, according to law.
GRE GÄ' RI OUS, living in a flock or herd.
PRE CUR'SOR, he who, or that which, precedes an event.

334. Selection for Dictation.

mod' est	un blaimed'	swerve' less
ríg' id	wave'-beat	with stööd'
helm	wooed	broad-mind' ed
hon' ored	pop'ular	Wash' ing ton

Modest, yet firm as Nature's self; unblaimed
 Save by the men his nobler temper shamed;
 Rigid, but with himself first, grasping still
 In swerveless poise the wave-beat helm of will;
 Not honored then or now because he wooed
 The popular voice, but that he still withstood;
 Broad-minded, higher-souled, there is but one
 Who was all this and ours, and all men's, — Washington.

— Lowell.

335. Selection for Dictation.

li' bra ry	pi o neer'	gen' er al
tax a' tion	im por' tant	tes' ti fy ing
struc' ture	pri' mà ri ly	con vēn' ient ly
de signed'	ac cess' i bly	sig nif' i cance
sup pōrt' ed	con' fi dence	con tra dic' tion
collec' tion	in tel lec' tu al	ac cu' mu la ting

The new building of the Boston Public Library, the pioneer in the United States of free libraries supported by general taxation, and still the most important of all American libraries, may be called without much fear of contradiction the most beautiful library structure in the world, as it certainly is one of the noblest and most beautiful public buildings in this country. Primarily, of course, it was designed to house, conveniently and accessibly, the great collection of books which the city had been accumulating for nearly forty years; but it was also designed to express in a fitting manner the significance of that collection in the intellectual life of the city,—to be, in a word, a work of art complete in every feature, and as such testifying, as has well been said, “to the confidence which the American people have come to feel in the public library as a branch of education.”

— *Handbook of the Library.*

336. Words Defined.

E X T E R' M I N A T E, to destroy utterly; to expel.

C O N V A L E S' C E N T, regaining health.

E Q U I N O C' T I A L, pertaining to the time of equal day and night.

O B S È' Q U I O U S, cringing; fawning.

S O M N A M' B U L I S T, a person who walks in his sleep.

C O N S E R V' A T I V E, one who wishes to retain things as they are.

I N U N D A' T I O N, a flood. **R E T' R O S P E C T**, a looking back.

M E N D A' C I O U S, lying, false. **O M N I S' C I E N T**, all-knowing.

I N A P P R O' P R I A T E, unsuitable. **O M N I P' O T E N T**, all-powerful.

337. Names of Flowers.

pe tū' ni a	í'ris	hòn' ey suc kle
à něm' o ne	tūbe' rose	hý drän' gé a
clěm' a tis	ver be' na	nás tur' tium ²
he pat' i ca	fūch' si a ¹	mi gnòn ette' ³

What a pity flowers can utter no sound! A singing rose, a whispering violet, a murmuring honeysuckle—oh, what a rare and exquisite miracle would these be! — *H. W. Beecher.*

The clematis and the moonflower obstinately refuse to clothe your cot with beauty; the tigridia bulbs rot in the ground; and the irises produce a pitiful pennyworth of bloom to an intolerable quantity of leaves. But the petunias and the sweet williams and the balsams leap promptly into life and vigor; and the ever-faithful and friendly nasturtium comes early and stays late; and the limp morning-glory may always be counted upon to slouch familiarly over everything in sight, window blinds preferred.

— *H. C. Bunner.*

338. Synonyms Discriminated.

AC CEPT' A BLE.	<i>Acceptable</i> relates to things; <i>welcome</i> , to persons.
PÜ' ER İLE.	<i>Puerile</i> is always used in a bad sense; <i>youthful</i> , commonly in a good sense.
YOUTH' FUL.	
RE TORT'.	A <i>retort</i> is an ill-natured, pointed reply; a <i>repartee</i> is a witty return to a witty remark.
REP AR TEE'.	
RID' I CULE.	A man may <i>ridicule</i> without unkindness of feeling; he who <i>derides</i> shows a severe and contemptuous spirit; to <i>taunt</i> is to reproach with bitter insult.
DE RIDE'.	
TÄUNT.	

339. Selection for Dictation.

char' ac ter	im ag' ine	var' nish
de fects'	lus' ter	per fec' tion
ob scure'	glâr' ing	pan e gýr' ic
ap plâuse'	ob struct'	what so ev' er
art' ful ly	oc ca' sion	in dig na' tion
dis guised'	con spire'	dis ap point' ed

Be your character what it will, it will be known; and nobody will take it upon your own word. Never imagine that anything you can say yourself will varnish your defects, or add luster to your perfections; but on the contrary it may, and nine times in ten will, make the former more glaring and the latter obscure. If you are silent upon your own subject, neither envy, indignation, nor ridicule will obstruct or allay the applause which you may really deserve; but if you publish your own panegyric upon any occasion or in any shape whatsoever, and however artfully dressed or disguised, they will all conspire against you, and you will be disappointed of the very end you aim at.

— Chesterfield.

340. Words Defined.

EPI DEM' IC, spreading among the people.

DEM' A GÖGUE, an unprincipled political leader.

EX TEM PO RÄ' NE OUS, without previous study.

MO MEN' TOUS, of great consequence.

UN'DU LATING, rising and falling like waves.

AB ORIĞ' I NËS, first known inhabitants of a country.

EX PE DI' TIOUS, quick; prompt.

IN SIG NIF' ICANT, having no weight or effect.

IN CAN DES' CENT, white or glowing with heat.

COG' NI ZANT, having knowledge of.

IN TAN' GI BLE, incapable of being touched; imperceptible.

341. Selection for Dictation.

there' fore	mū sē' um	ear' nest ly
in tense' ly	mere' ly	lit' er à tûre
às sur' ing	versed	il lit' er ate
syl' la ble	ut' ter ly	un ed' u ca ted
dif' fer ence	ac' cu ra cy	au thõr' i tå tive ly

And therefore, first of all, I tell you earnestly and authoritatively (I know I am right in this), that you must get into the habit of looking intensely at words, and assuring yourself of their meaning, syllable by syllable — nay, letter by letter. The study of books is called literature, and a man versed in it is called, by the consent of nations, a man of letters, instead of a man of books or of words. You might read all the books in the British Museum (if you could live long enough), and remain an utterly "illiterate," uneducated person; but if you read ten pages of a good book, letter by letter, that is to say, with real accuracy, you are for evermore in some measure an educated person.

— Ruskin.

342. Use of Words Illustrated.

Pi' RATE. Captain Kidd was a famous *pirate*, and robbed many ships.

BRAN' DISH. The soldier *brandished* his sword as he advanced.

EX PLOIT'. Othello boasted of his *exploits*.

LAU' RELS. Gladstone has won many *laurels*.

SUB'SI DIZE. Many railroads are *subsidized* by the government.

FRAG'ILE. The china cups were very *fragile*.

QUAN'DARY. The road suddenly branched and the travelers were in a *quandary*.

TÅL' IS MAN. In India, many persons wear *talismans* to keep off illness.

343. Selection for Dictation.

paint'ing	out'ward	no'blest
sculp'ture	sep'a rate	ex ist'ence
sub'stance	sur pass'es	im'a ges

Ah, to build, to build!
 That is the noblest art of all the arts.
 Painting and sculpture are but images,
 Are merely shadows cast by outward things
 On stone or canvas, having in themselves
 No separate existence. Architecture,
 Existing in itself, and not in seeming
 A something it is not, surpasses them
 As substance shadow. — *Longfellow.*

344. Words Defined.

CADÄV'EROUS, deathly pale; ghastly.

CONSAN GUIN'I TY, the relationship of persons by blood.

BRIC'-A-BRAC, a miscellaneous collection of curiosities.

ALAC'RITY, a cheerful readiness.

INADVERT'ENTLY, by accident; carelessly.

SUPERCIL'IOUS, haughty; overbearing.

INVINCIBLE, not to be conquered or overcome.

HALLU CI NA'TION, a belief in the reality of things that do not exist.

DEFER EN'TIAL, respectful; inclining to accept the opinion of another in preference to one's own.

REVER'BERATE, to echo; to return as prolonged sound.

MÖN OMÄ'NI A, insanity on one subject.

ALLÉGIANCE, the duty of fidelity to one's government or king.

INTER LO PER, one who wrongfully meddles or intrudes.

EP'I CURE, one who is devoted to dainty and luxurious eating and drinking.

345. Selections for Dictation.

fool'ish	trail	in car'nate
ō pin'ion	shoal	com'mon est
něth'er	mor'tals	val'u a ble
Lin'coln ¹	strug'gle	ev'er y bod y
north'ern	stream'ing	phos phōr es'cent

The foolish and the dead alone never change their opinion.
— Lowell.

Abraham Lincoln was the incarnate common sense of the people.

The trail of a shoal of fish through the phosphorescent water is like the streaming of northern lights through the silent nether heaven.
— Lowell.

The commonest things, such as lie within everybody's grasp, are more valuable than the riches which so many mortals sigh and struggle after.
— Hawthorne.

346. Synonyms Discriminated.

MORTI FICA'TION. *Mortification* springs from a wounded pride; *vexation*, from a sense of loss, disappointment, etc.; *chagrin* may spring from either, but it is not usually so keen and lasting.

A BAN'DON. We *abandon* what we give up absolutely and finally; we *relinquish* what we have prized; we *desert* what we ought to adhere to; we *surrender* what we have held as our own; we *renounce* a thing publicly; we *forsake* when we break off some previous association or connection.

347. Selection for Dictation.

hum'ble	un gain'ly	man'ners
cul'ture	sup plied'	wis'dom
mon'arch	mod'ern	rev'erence
hu'mane'	hon'es ty	• sin cér'ity
ab'so lüte	coun'try men	sim pliq'ity

James Russell Lowell says of Abraham Lincoln, "He was a man of humble birth and ungainly manners, of little culture beyond what his own genius supplied; but he became more absolute in power than any monarch of modern times, through the reverence of his countrymen for his honesty, his wisdom, his sincerity, his faith in God and man, and the nobly humane simplicity of his character."

348. Words Defined.

SUB TER RÄ'NEOUS, under the surface of the earth.

SO CI OL'o GY, the philosophy of human society.

IN CEN'DI A RY, one who sets fire to a building or other property.

COM PLÄ'CEN CY, a feeling of quiet pleasure.

DES'UL TO RY, fitful; disconnected.

EX'TRI CATE, to disentangle; to let free from hindrance.

Ri'OT OUS, guilty of disorder.

TUR'BU LENT, in violent commotion; riotous.

COM'PEN SATE, to recompense; to give an equivalent in value.

COM'MON PLACE, common; trite; hackneyed.

AC CLİ'MATE, to habituate to a climate not native.

AC CES'SO RY, accompanying; an accomplice.

DI PLO'MA CY, dexterity in securing advantages in state affairs.

HER CÜ'LE AN, very great; difficult.

AD VER'SI TY, state of adverse fortune; affliction; distress.

I G NO'BLE, degenerate; disgraceful.

I TIN'ER A RY, an account of travels, or a register of places and distances.

349. Selection for Dictation.

com plete'	vic' to ry	birth' place
cra' dle	drunk' ard	rev o lu' tions
tru' ly	spē' ciēs	po lit' i cal
nur' tured	mà tū' ri ty	dis tin' guished

When the victory shall be complete,—when there shall be neither a slave nor a drunkard on the earth,—how proud the title of that land which may truly claim to be the birthplace and the cradle of both those revolutions that shall have ended in that victory! How nobly distinguished that people who shall have planted and nurtured to maturity both the political and moral freedom of their species! — *Abraham Lincoln.*

350. Selection for Dictation.

Burns	ēd' u ca ted	sū preme' ly
for' tū nate	dig' ni ty	băl' lads
pas' sion ate	gēn' iūs	in tel' li gence
apt' i tūdes	Goe' the ¹	in sā' tiā ble
house' hold	com mer' cial	ac a dem' ic al ly

Burns was not academically educated; but in his own way and for his own work he was one of the best-trained men of his time. He was, in the first place, supremely fortunate in the character of his father,—a man of rare dignity, insight, and intelligence, passionate in temper and without commercial skill, but possessed in unusual degree of those aptitudes which in his son passed on into genius. He was fortunate also in his mother, who, like the mother of Goethe, had an insatiable love of stories and songs; who knew the old ballads by heart, and who made them as familiar as household words to her child.

— *Outlook.*

351. Use of Words Illustrated.

IN FIRM'.	The minstrel was <i>infirm</i> and old.
TĀR'RY.	Boatman, do not <i>tarry</i> .
RE DRESS'.	For some wrongs there is no <i>redress</i> .
RE COIL'.	Seeing his danger, he suddenly <i>recoiled</i> .
LEG'I BLE.	Horace Greeley's handwriting was not always <i>legible</i> .
STO'IC AL.	Through hardship, Stanley became <i>stoical</i> .
AUS TERE'.	The Puritans were <i>austere</i> men.
IG NITE'.	The cotton was easily <i>ignited</i> .
PUN'GENT.	Ammonia has a <i>pungent</i> odor.
FLUR'RY.	The women entered the train in a <i>flurry</i> , just as it started.

352. Selections for Dictation.

ed u ca' tion	Ev'er ett	lib'er ty
re trench'	safe' guard	en dūres'
ren' der	train' ing	in struc' tion
pro ceed'	re sōur' ces	con di' tioned
Froē' bel	ef fi' cient	re crūt' ing
ser' geant ¹	school' mas ter	con'scious ness

Education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army. If we retrench the wages of the schoolmaster, we must raise those of the recruiting sergeant. — Everett.

The real object of education is to give children resources that will endure as long as life endures. — Sydney Smith.

Education as a whole, by means of instruction and training, should bring to man's consciousness, and render efficient in his life, the fact that man and nature proceed from God and are conditioned by him; that both have their being in God.

— Froebel.

Pronounced: ¹ sär'jent

353. Use of Words Illustrated.

<u>EN VI' RONS.</u>	The <i>environs</i> of Paris are very interesting.
<u>REV' ER IE.</u>	She stood by the fire engaged in <i>reverie</i> .
<u>CA TAS' TRO PHE.</u>	The <i>catastrophe</i> resulted in great loss of life.
<u>FAS TID' I OUS.</u>	The boarders were very <i>fastidious</i> .
<u>AN' TI DOTE.</u>	Sleep is the sure <i>antidote</i> of insanity, the cure of idiocy.
<u>MEN' DI CANT.</u>	In Edinburgh, <i>mendicants</i> sit by the doors and beg.
<u>CA PĀ' CIous.</u>	Santa Claus is represented with a <i>capacious</i> bag.
<u>PLAU' SI BLE.</u>	The excuse was <i>plausible</i> .
<u>Bois' TER OUS.</u>	The children were <i>boisterous</i> in their games.
<u>IR' RI TA BLE.</u>	Alexander Pope was a man of <i>irritable</i> temper.
<u>COMPREHEN'SIVE.</u>	“Know thyself” is a <i>comprehensive</i> precept.
<u>COM MAND' MENT.</u>	Fear God and keep his <i>commandments</i> .

354. Selections for Dictation.

à wrd'	Eng' land	pro nounced'
Br d'	as sign' ing	un e quiv' o cal
dr' ing	wor' thi est	ir rv' o c ble
Dutch	u d' ciou s	dis pas' sion ate
Mt' ley'	prv' in ces	il lus' tri ou s
Span' ish	pro ces' sion	ehrn o log' ic al

The calm, dispassionate Muse of History has pronounced her unequivocal and irrevocable award, not only assigning to Franklin no second place among the greatest and worthiest

who have adorned the annals of New England, but enrolling him forever among the illustrious benefactors of mankind.

— *Everett.*

The capture of Breda — as an example of daring, patience, and complete success — has served to encourage the bold spirits of every generation, and will always inspire emulation in patriotic hearts of every age and clime; while, as the first of a series of audacious enterprises by which Dutch victories were to take the place of a long procession of Spanish triumphs on the blood-stained soil of the provinces, it merits, from its chronological position, a more than ordinary attention.

— *J. L. Motley.*

355. Legal Terms.

de fault'	plea	re prieve'
ar rāign'	cul' prit	refer ee'
stat' ute	e' dict	süb poe' na
ver' dict	dū' ress	ap pel' lant
shěr' iff	as size'	còn' sta ble
per' jure	sum' mons	af fi dā' vit

As many as twenty men offered to take their affidavit that the monuments had been moved; but when they were cross-examined, they were badly confused. Not a single witness was worth anything.

Neither the culprit nor his advocates attracted so much notice as the accusers.

The judges, in their vestments of state, attended to give advice on points of law. Near a hundred and seventy lords walked in solemn order from their usual place of assembling to the tribunal. The sergeants made proclamation. Hastings advanced to the bar, and bent the knee. The culprit was indeed not unworthy of that great presence. — *Macaulay.*

356. Use of Words Illustrated.

DE SCEND' ANT.	He was a <i>descendant</i> of the Pharaohs.
IN FIRM' I TY.	A friend should bear his friend's <i>infirmities</i> .
PRO PRI' E TOR.	We learned that the <i>proprietor</i> of the store had gone home.
PRE SCRIP' TION.	The doctor wrote a <i>prescription</i> .
CU RI OS' I TY.	In Venice they found many <i>curiosities</i> .
EX' CEL LENT.	What an <i>excellent</i> likeness of Lincoln!
RE LI' GION.	<i>Religion</i> dwells not in the tongue, but in the heart.

357. Selection for Dictation.

stag' gers	con' ti nent	leg is la' tion
sphēre	nă' tion al	in' flu ence
gain say'	wid' en ing	reck' on ing
wield' y	es' ti mate	dis sen' tient
pol' i cy	pop u la' tions	har mo' ni ous
fed' er al	gov' ern ment	ad min is tra' tion

The sphere and influence of national administration and national legislation are widening rapidly. Our populations are growing at such a rate that one's reckoning staggers at counting the possible millions that may have a home and a work on this continent ere fifty more years shall have filled their short span. The East will not always be the center of national life. The South is fast accumulating wealth, and will faster recover influence. The West has already achieved a greatness which no man can gainsay, and has in store a power of future growth which no man can estimate. Whether these sections are to be harmonious or dissentient depends almost entirely upon the methods and policy of the Federal Government. The government of a country so vast and various must be strong, prompt, wieldy, and efficient.

358. Words Defined.

NEFĀ'RIOUS, wicked in the extreme.

ACRIMONI'OUS, full of bitterness; sarcastic.

INIMICAL, unfriendly; referring chiefly to private enmity.

PRECOCIOUS, ripe or mature before the natural time.

DELETERIOUS, destructive, poisonous.

PROPENSITY, inclination; bent of mind to good or evil.

SANTIMO'NIOUS, having an appearance of piety.

PARSIMONIOUS, close; stingy; penurious.

A MANUEN'SIS, a copyist, or one who writes from dictation.

DOGMA'TICAL, arrogantly authoritative; overbearing.

359. Selection for Dictation.

sin'ew y	lis'ten ing	move'ments
mot'tled	ath'letes	pe des'tri an
se'rious	dis cōurse'	en thū si as'tic
lus'ter	fā'cial	in dic'a tive
re sōur'ces	rep ar tee'	fas'ci na ting
or'di na ry	won'der ful	pen'e tra ting
ex cite'ment	ex pres'sion	in ex haust'i ble

In person, Lowell was of medium height, but sinewy and active. His movements indicated what athletes call "staying power," and he was a sturdy and enthusiastic pedestrian. His eyes, mottled gray and brown, were strongly indicative of his moods: when fixed upon study, or while listening to serious discourse, they were grave and penetrating; in ordinary conversation they were bright and cheery; in moments of excitement they had a wonderful luster. Nothing could be finer than his facial expression while telling a story or tossing a repartee. In conversation his resources were inexhaustible. It is no wonder that he was admired, for at his best he was one of the most fascinating of men.

360. Names of Precious Stones and Minerals.

gar' net	ō' pal	sar' dō nŷx
em' er ald	sard	pôr' phŷ rŷ
sap' phire ¹	běr' ūl	car nēl' ian
di' a mōnd	ag' ate	chrŷs' o lite
ăm' ē thŷst	tō' paz	tōur' mà lîne
tur quoise ²	jas' per	ehäl çěd' o ny

There was no room for mistake; there were the ruby stars with a great emerald in the center.

A wonderful display of diamonds and rubies, fixed in burnished gold and disposed in the most beautiful forms, delighted the eye; columns of the rarest marble supported the dome; and between them were placed vessels of agate, porphyry, jet, jasper, crystal, and other precious material.

The magnificence of empire can find nothing more precious, either to possess, or be proud of wearing, than

“ Fiery opals, sapphires, amethysts,
 Jacinths, hard topaz, grass-green emeralds,
 Beauteous rubies, sparkling diamonds,
 And sold-seen costly stones of so great price,
 As one of them, indifferently rated,
 May serve in peril of calamity
 To ransom great kings from captivity.”

—Leigh Hunt.

Pronounced: ¹ săf' ir. ² tûr koiz'.

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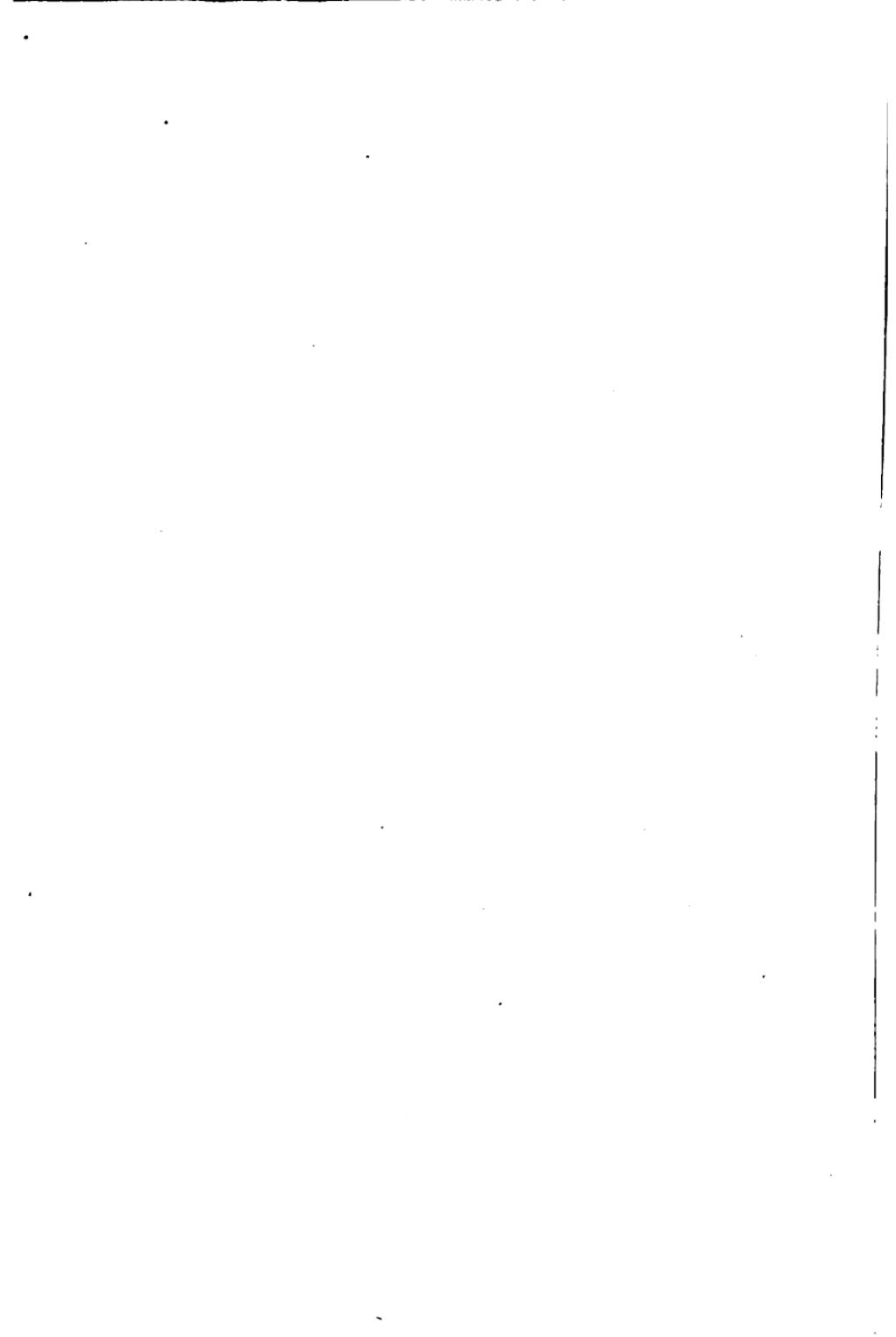
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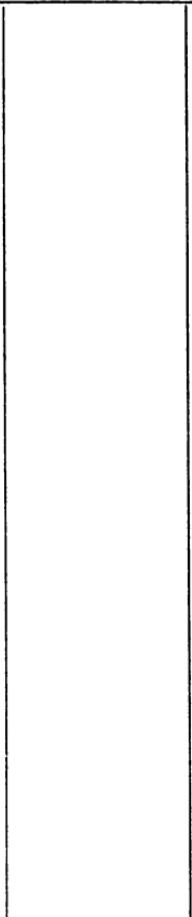
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